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20 February 1985

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ANGOLA

LUANDA HARBOR OPERATION, DIFFICULTIES DISCUSSED

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 13 Dec 84 pp 9, 10

[Text] "The price of operating, the cost of efficiency, lie in the sin of false facts": even if they are a law, or certain laws... The person with this view is Antonio Alvaro Agante, a direct man of action, speaking accurately, determined. There is some fearlessness, daring and active non-conformity in his remarks. At times he is disconcerting in his rejection of all kinds of orthodoxy and in his almost complete submission to the goal of efficiency: "If this doesn't progress in the future, everything will be headed for a breakdown." And this is no exaggeration: the supply of provisions and other essential goods for a large portion of the country depends largely on him and his 5,000 subordinates. He is the general director of the port of Luanda. And the port is operating....

About 40 years of age, with rather gray hair, worn jeans and a pistol under his shirt, Antonio Alvaro Agante is a man who is talked about and with whom one talks. He is talked about because he has under his administration a state economic unit of national dimensions, constituting a nerve infrastructure of the RPA's internal and external economy. But, in particular, because he is one of those who fulfill plans, who solve problems and who puts things in motion, whatever the cost may be....

With whom one talks, because he does not mince words, and because he does not evade any question: "The situation of the port workers is often one of either stealing or dying."

They have already called him pragmatic, claiming that he was a member of a new generation of leaders rising up in the RPA, in almost a political "movement." "I don't belong to any movement; things are either done or they are not done."

Incompetence and Major Projects

The fact is that, for the past 4 years, the port of Luanda has been one of the vises on the Angolan economy. Ships waited for months to be unloaded, and the goods were spoiling in the holds and on the docks. Now, the port is uncrowded, and the average mooring days for long-distance vessels declined from 164 in 1981 to 10 in 1983.

The facilities were subjected to major conservation work, the inoperative equipment was recovered in 90 percent of the cases and work productivity increased. In the case of the equipment, most of the repairs were made in the port's own offices, generally resorting to the use of parts and surpluses taken from machines the deteriorated condition of which was irreversible.

The total recovery of the machinery supply and implementation of the preventive maintenance system, however, should be completed next year.

"When we put everything that was left by the colonists into operation, we shall move on to new investments," predicts Alvaro Agante, son of colonists and holder of a degree in economics from the University of Porto. As for the concrete plans, he prefers to traverse safe paths: "Incompetence is often concealed behind major projects."

For the present, there is a phase of recovery and consolidation for the enterprise. The movement in the port amounts to about 70,000 tons per month but, "during October it moved 82,000, despite the sabotaging of the electrical system."

However, the proper management of such a complex economic unit entails the cooperation of agencies outside the port. He explains: "If they should put 300,000 tons here for me all at once, obviously, it would take 3 months to solve the problem." For this reason, it is necessary to plan imports and then make arrangements for their customs clearance and removal from the port zone.

But, in order to attain those goals quickly, a great deal of inertia and bureaucracy must be overcome: "I am constantly at war to have them take the goods out of here...and this is contrary to the interests of my enterprise" (but it befits the country's interests).

Macrostructures With Feet of Clay

One of Alvaro Agante's problems lies in the customs clearance of products. In his opinion, "This process is still based on the Palace Yard; the RP of the Portuguese Republic still has many printed forms in customs...." However, he does not accuse anyone: "They are correct from the standpoint of the law, but as for legitimacy...." And he even justifies certain situations: "There is a great lack of cadres in customs, and dispatchers are also lacking."

In addition to this, "Previously, there were thousands of importers watching out for their merchandise; now there are half a dozen macrostructures with feet of clay, and directors without an entrepreneurial spirit."

So that no doubts will remain, he explains that, in his view, "The big difference between capitalist and socialist enterprises lies in the appropriation of profits, but the fact is that both have to work."

In the comments of this unique man there is, however, more than technocratic reasoning. He does not hesitate to assert: "The price of operating, and

the cost of efficiency lie in the sin of false facts." The remark is based on rather concrete realities that are sometimes reflected in laws "which are not in keeping with Angola's economic reality."

In accordance with those laws, the goods sometimes remain immobilized and end up not reaching their destination, or arriving in a deteriorated condition. To some extent, the difficulty lies in the fact that customs operate according to European models, despite the fact that the Angolan situation is different. In Europe they are a servicewherein the state is seeking revenue, "but in the RPA the major importer is the state; the situation is different."

This is why, with regulations and working methods which are from Europe and not Angola, it is necessary to commit violations and for the rather wry admission to be made: "I am the one who is the criminal...some day they will declare 4 February illegal."

"But what is the truth? And the law? And ethics?" he wonders, with the answer already on his lips: "All this is the result of a certain correlation of forces at a given time."

Understanding on a High Level

Yet the man facing us is not working for money. Many people acknowledge the fact that his "philosophy" is based on the country's requirements and real situation. Antonio Agante does not deny this: "There is understanding on the highest level." According to the majority of those who know him, he even has the personal backing of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. In any event, and with regard to his maneuvering room, he summarizes it by saying: "If I don't have protection, I contrive it. The worst thing is that the 'protection' is of no use in solving everything." Sometimes matters are as serious as this: "The goods arrive in the port, and promptly. As long as they are here, the heads of the ministries that have imported them hang up the receiver...."

And then, what should be done? Antonio Agante has his opinion: "There must be a change in the way people think." For example: "Customs must be placed in the service of Angola, and not just that of the Ministry of Finance." And there must be control: "I am opposed to disorder."

With regard to control and disorder, the situation is not easy either. For a long time, thefts have been a scourge for the port of Luanda. The situation has improved, but it is unsolvable by its very nature, "so long as the workers have nothing to eat." The general director admits: "Sometimes the situation of the port workers is one of either stealing or dying."

The problem is as simple as this: "The milk passes before their eyes, and at home they have hungry children." But Mr Antonio Agante is one thing, and the port director is something else. The subject of our interview remarks: "The first thing is not always in accordance with the latter."

The methods of the port director and his armed security force must, in fact, ignore the reasons for the offenses. The country's economy cannot be halted.

At times, the method of action is almost shocking, heretical; perhaps this is one of those situations in which the ends justify nearly all means.

The Thefts and the Hunger

Nevertheless, even now, the average number of thefts from a grain shipment fluctuates between 15 and 20 percent of the total. Last year, the amount of compensation paid for insurance based on goods declared stolen totaled \$4.8 million.

On the border strip near the port, hundreds of women are roaming or waiting beside the sea. The director comments: "They are all receiving goods stolen from the port."

The solution lies in feeding, providing housing and guaranteeing medical care for the port's nearly 5,000 workers, 80 percent of whom are dislocated peasants.

After 3 years of heading the enterprise, Antonio Agante has the feeling of having almost won the battle into which he set forth. "I want 3 more years to build 3,000 houses, a supermarket, cafeterias and a hospital; only then shall I have actually won it."

To carry out these projects, which might seem megalomaniacal, it would not be the different sectors of the enterprise now engaged in their materialization; the port director procured the go-ahead on a higher level. It might not have been very easy, but the intention was understood and quickly accepted.

He had to argue, rightfully, with the fact that the present situation is conducive to the development of corruption and to making the workers permeable to the counterrevolution; he had to explain that only in this way would the thefts be ended, absenteeism reduced and foreign exchange saved for the country.

The authorization appeared within a few months and (despite the obstacles created by the temple guardians who suspected the formation of elite groups of workers), the port of Luanda will be able to make direct imports of foodstuffs for its personnel, to create supermarkets and cafeterias, etc.

But its management is not waiting for the Ministry of Construction or any other "structure" to come and push for the project. The machinery is already in motion, the port workers have gone to work and the cafeterias are now under construction.

Later, to put everything in order and also to put an end to the thefts, the port police will arrive. The 400 men who will comprise them already have their barracks virtually ready in the port's perimeter; the mattresses and other equipment are already there; the desks for the school in which they will receive their basic training for 6 months are only awaiting distribution in the classrooms.... "A year from now, everything will be in operation," concludes Antonio Agante.

The Rebirth of Patriotism

For him, the present battle is that of the port. In the past, it was the Luanda supermarkets, and the city ate so long as he was there; this was admitted even by those who consider him "exaggerated and dangerous in his working method." However, his concerns are greater, and include his country's future: "Thanks to God and Saint Lenin, we have an economic crisis that has made us reflect and conclude that we shall be rich only if we work." If we fail to do so, he adds, "Angola will be an independent country just insofar as the flag and the anthem are concerned."

In his view, "there are conditions for this to progress." He explains: "The last great context in the RPA's progress is called Kangamba." Kangamba was a major battle against UNITA and the South Africans, about a year ago, which caused a "strong rebirth of the patriotic spirit." Since then, things have changed direction....

The one who says this and is acting has a definite opinion: "Independence may not have given anything more, but it gave us dignity." He is the son of Portuguese people and has no complexes: "I have even forgotten that I am white." Much of his behavior and his action is dictated by one concern: "I don't want to have problems of conscience, nor to have them call me a conniver some day."

His opinion regarding the port's workers leaves no doubts: "When I arrived here, they wanted to import Filipino longshoremen, and they have the best workers in Africa here, even without their eating."

In his conduct there is one slogan: "People enter by way of the doors; animals try to enter by way of the walls."

2909

CSO: 3442/140

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

UNITA'S FACTION REBELS--NP learned today from a source associated with the Angolan rebel movements in Namibia that UNITA's Commander Vakulukuta has rebelled with his 3,000 troops of the Cuanhama tribe, and has been imprisoned by the South African Army. The source claimed: "Vakulukuta is one of the most senior military chiefs of UNITA, and this is not the first time that he has been involved in rebellions. He was also the first UNITA commander to surrender arms and ammunition to SWAPO." He said that his guerrillas threatened the South African authorities that they would join SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization) if their chief was not released unharmed. The source remarked that UNITA and SWAPO have maintained relations since the creation of the former organization, and both share in their ranks individuals belonging to the same tribe. He said that Vakulukuta's position was brought about by Luanda, through the influence that it enjoys in SWAPO. The source claimed that the alleged capture of Jonas Savimbi by Luanda's Armed Forces was "a rumor put into circulation" by South Africa to conceal Vakulukuta's arrest. Savimbi was helped considerably by SWAPO's diplomatic channels which enabled him to move from Zambia to Angola in 1967, at a time when the Zambian authorities banned UNITA from using their territory to attack the Portuguese forces in Angola. Savimbi was imprisoned in Lusaka in 1967, for 6 days, in the Kabwata-Lusaka jail, and was later expelled from the country, making use of SWAPO's good offices to enter Angola. [Text] [Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 20 Dec 84 p 9] 2909

CSO: 3442/140

GUINEA

GOVERNMENT DECREES NEW POLICY IN MINERALS TRADING

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by Neil Behrmann]

[Text]

LONDON. — A change in the minerals policy of the West African state of Guinea could increase world gem supplies and affect De Beers' marketing arrangements with African diamond-producing nations.

Guinea's President Lansana Conte has decreed that mining and exploration of diamonds should be a joint venture between the government and international companies.

The Guinean government has banned local diamond enterprises because it wants to contain illicit mining operations and smuggling.

The presidential decree will increase potential reserves of diamond mine, Aredor Guinee, jointly controlled by the Guinean government and an Australian company, Bridge Oil.

The diamonds will be jointly sold by the Guinean government and a London firm, Industrial Diamond Company.

Mr Jack Lunzer, managing director, said the joint production and marketing arrangement had "implications for the international diamond mining industry".

He added: "For the first time a diamond mining producer has a 50% partnership with outside interests, right down the line from production to marketing."

De Beers' London-based marketing arm, the Central Selling Organisation, arranges to buy diamonds from countries such as Botswana on a quota basis and then sells the diamonds independently.

Nations under De Beers' marketing umbrella have agreed to cut pro-

duction to help maintain the Central Selling Organisation's prices and to support the international diamond market.

Dealers estimate, for example, that the organisation buys only a third of Botswana's output. De Beers declines to confirm the reports. Botswana's diamond production, however, increased from 7.74-million carats in 1982 to 10.72-million in 1983.

De Beers disagrees that the new Guinean production and marketing policies will have any effect on its own sales agreements or any impact on the international diamond market.

"We market 85% of the world's diamonds and we don't foresee any complaints about an independent producers' selling policies," said a De Beers' spokesman.

He added that Guinea did not have guaranteed prices for its diamonds while other producers were assured of De Beers' support.

Mr Lunzer said Guinean diamonds were sold at "market prices, sometimes at a substantial discount to De Beers' quotes". But the stones were snapped up and Aredor had so far managed to sell quantities of high-quality gems easily.

The first Aredor sale, however, was small. In October, 24 000 carats were sold at an average price of about \$225 a carat.

Mr Lunzer was confident that annual production would soon be between 200 000 and 300 000 carats — about 3% of total world gem output.

But the chairman of Bridge Oil, Mr Robert Strauss, said recently Aredor had "proven diamond reserves of 2.1-million carats in just about 6.5-million m³ of diamondiferous gravel".

GUINEA-BISSAU

SWEDISH RESEARCH AGENCY TO AID INEP

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 5 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] Comrade Carlos Lopes, general director of the National Institute for Studies and Research (INEP), has told NO PINTCHA that Lars Rudbeck, Swedish professor and author, who took part in the Conference honoring Amilcar Cabral, had discussed with the INEP the possibility of obtaining aid from SAREC (the Swedish agency for cooperation in the research area) for the newly-created (10 October 1983) INEP.

Rudbeck also met with the INEP general director and with Comrade Carlos Cardoso, coordinator of the Center for Contemporary History Studies [CEHC], an organ of the INEP.

Rudbeck visited the archives and libraries of the institute, which are installed in Rua Dr Severino Gomes da Pina, and the new INEP facilities in the "14 November" educational complex, in the Ajuda District.

According to Comrade Carlos Lopes: "Rudbeck met with us to discuss the SAREC project to support the CEHC.

"The budget presented by the INEP includes equipment, cadre training, contracting of specialists and microfilms of documents pertaining to Guinea-Bissau existing in Portugal."

The budget presented to SAREC amounts to \$260,000.

"Professor Rudbeck will present the findings from his mission to the SAREC directorate, which will give a definite answer regarding this aid by this February," Carlos Lopes said.

Rudbeck also met with CEHC researchers, notably comrades Carlos Lopes, Carlos Cardoso, Leonel Galvao, Ahmed Dawelbeit, Jorge Cabral, Jean Pierre Le Pris, Wilson Barbosa and Coutinho Abreu, to discuss social science studies. Rudbeck presented his recent work on Guinea-Bissau.

Finally, Comrade Lopes reported that Professor Lars Rudbeck had visited the Kandjadja "tabanca," in Oio Region.

6362

CSO: 3442/162

KENYA

MOI ANNOUNCES CABINET CHANGES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Jan 85 pp 1, 24

[Text] President Moi reshuffled four Cabinet Ministers and three Permanent Secretaries yesterday.

An announcement from the Office of the President in Nairobi, said Mr Arthur Magugu moves from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Physical Planning to take over the Transport and Communications portfolio.

Mr Magugu replaces Mr Peter Okondo, who becomes the Minister for Commerce and Industry.

And Mr Andrew Omanga, who was the Minister for Commerce and Industry, is now in charge of Tourism and Wildlife, replacing Mr Maina Wanjigi.

Mr Wanjigi has left the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife to replace Mr Magugu in Works, Housing and Physical Planning.

Three permanent secretaries were also affected by the reshuffle. Mr Joseph Kipsanai moves from the Health Ministry to Culture and Social Services. Mr Joseph Kiti leaves the Culture and Social Services Ministry to take charge of the Water Development.

Mr Kiti replaces Mr J. B. Omondi, who is the new Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Health.

President Moi reshuffled four other Ministers on October 15, last year. Then Mr Okondo, who was in the Co-operative Development Ministry swapped positions with Mr Henry Kosgey, who was in charge of Transport and Communications.

Two other Ministers affected in that change were Mr Paul Ngei, who left the Ministry of Lands and Settlement and exchanged posts with Mr Eliud Mwamunga, the then Minister for Environment and National Resources.

President Moi also sacked two permanent secretaries.

Dismissed was the Permanent Secretary for Water Development Mr Francis Masakhalia who had employed people on tribal basis and failed to maintain financial control.

The Permanent secretary for Environment and Natural Resources, Mr Omolo Opere, was fired for using Government machinery to construct his own house in South Nyanza.

The President then appointed Mr James Kamunge, a former director of education, as Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Mr J. B. Omondi was promoted to become a Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Water Development.

Mr Kiti at the time moved from the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife of Culture and Social Services.

The then director of External Trade Authority, Mr Simon Shitemi, was promoted to become Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife.

CSO: 3400/484

KENYA

BRIEFS

COUP PARTICIPANTS' SENTENCES ADJUSTED--The High Court yesterday allowed an appeal by a jail ex-senior sergeant of the disbanded Kenya Air Force. His sentence was reduced to an extent that he was released yesterday morning. Mr Justice William Mbaya, in ordering ex-Snr Sgt Arthur Kiruku Kagai, 39, to be set free said the High Court had put into consideration his age and his participation during the coup attempt. The court also reduced sentences on seven other appeals and dismissed one appeal. Patrick Kamau Nganga, represented by a Mr Nicholas Rabala had his sentence reduced to four years. He had originally been jailed for 20. Private James Kaingu Charo, represented by Mr Andrew Hayanga, had his sentence reduced to six from the original 12 years imposed by the court martial. Ex-Sgt Wafula Frederick Obetele will now serve four years. He had originally been jailed for 15 years later reviewed to eight years, while William Murango Njuguna originally jailed for 12 years will now serve six years. Ex-Cpl Stephen Maloba Vodembeke had the High Court reduce his sentence to six years. The original sentence imposed on him was 17 years. Ex-Snr Pte Simon Kiprop Boor had his sentence reduced by four years. He will now serve 14 years instead of the original 18 years. The court also reduced the sentence imposed on ex-Sgt Dismas Cammilus Sifunah from 18 years to 13 years. An appeal by ex-Snt Pte Simon Nzuma Kieki was dismissed. He is serving seven years in jail. [Excerpts] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jan 85 p 5]

COFFEE INDUSTRY SAGS--The coffee industry in Meru district may collapse soon unless the authorities offer better incentives to coffee farmers. A Kenya Times survey has revealed that a muntiplicity of factors are undermining the confidence of the coffee farmers. Among them are: Poor returns the farmers are getting after many months of toil; interplanting of coffee with other crops, the effects of the Coffee Berry Disease (CBD) and the high prices tea growers earn from Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) in comparison with coffee growers. Farmers interviewed in Meru complained that what they are paid from coffee cannot justify their labour and costs. [Excerpt] [Article by Zack M'Mugambi] [Nairobi KENYAN TIMES in English 12 Jan 85 p 10]

FUEL TRADE COMMENCES--A Tanzanian ship M. T. Nyangumi arrived at Kisumu yesterday to start loading 300,000 litres of fuel to Tanzania. This is the first trade agreement concluded by Kenya and Tanzania on the use of Lake Victoria facilities since the breakup of the East African Community. Captain Mwakibeti and 2nd officer Charles Kombe of Nyangumi said that the ship had come from Mwanza and it would take the fuel to Musoma from the Esso depot at Kisumu. They hoped to be coming for the oil every week during the duration of the contract. Tanzania Railway Corporation, the ship owners, has the contract of transporting the oil to Tanzania. [Text] [Nairobi KENYAN TIMES in English 12 Jan 85 p 16]

BIWOTT TO REPRESENT RIFT VALLEY--The Nakuru District Kanu branch resolved yesterday that Minister Nicholas Biwott be elected unopposed as the Rift Valley provincial party representative. The resolution was passed during an executive council meeting of the branch held at the party office in Nakuru. Mr Biwott is the Minister for Energy and Regional Development. The post of Kanu Rift Valley provincial representative fell vacant when a former Cabinet Minister and ex-MP for Liakipia West, Mr G. G. Kariuki, was expelled from the party by the National Governing Council last year. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Jan 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/483

LIBERIA

SECOM URGED TO CONTINUE VOTER REGISTRATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 13 Dec 84 p 8

[Text] The Liberia Action Party (LAP) has called on the Special Elections Commission (SECOM) to continue the registration of qualified persons to vote in the ensuing general elections.

The appeal was contained in a speech read by the party's Organizing Committee chairman, Counsellor Tuan Wreh, on the occasion of the presentation of the party's final membership registration roster yesterday at the Commission's office on Ashmun Street, Monrovia.

The party registry, according to Counsellor Wreh, contains a membership of not less than 500 qualified voters in each of at least six counties and embracing the signature of all of the officers and 750 members.

The LAP Chairman pointed out that there was still a "vast number of citizens who did not register for the last referendum adopting the constitution, adding, "we need more registered voters and it will be a denial of their fundamental democratic right if no effort is made by the commission" to have those unregistered citizens registered.

To achieve this goal, Counsellor Wreh urged SECOM to undertake this "national assignment soon by appealing to the Liberian government and the governments of friendly nations to provide the funding for this exercise".

Counsellor Wreh informed the Commission that the Action Party achieved the goal of acquiring the party registry "in spite of forces that tried to undermine" the party's faith in the "democratic process and our resolve to ensure free, fair and honest elections in 1985 and a civilian democratic rule in January 1986."

He, however, assured voters that the party will strive always to clarify the political, economic, legal and social issues which shall tend to "affect the destiny of the country and the people so that the electorate can reasonably make an educated decision on those vital issues."

"As we move higher on the road of de jure recognition of our party, it is perhaps wholesome to reflect on the role the Liberia Action Party (LAP) intends to play in our nation's political arena", he said.

Receiving the documents from the various representatives of the party, SECOM Co-Chairman, Mr. Albert T. White, lauded the party for the "smooth" manner in which the documents were presented and hoped other parties coming forth will do the same; adding, "this is a step forward".

He said that the commission was "committed" to doing all within its power to have a successful civilian democratic rule in the country in 1986.

The Liberia Action Party (LAP) is the third to meet preregistration requirements with the commission. The first was the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) which supports the candidacy of Head of State, CIG Dr Samuel K. Doe, and then the Unity Party headed by Dr. Edward B. Kesselly.

LAP officials present at yesterday's occasion included Mr. Harry A. Greaves, Sr., former Minister of Defense and former Superintendent of Bong County and also Co-Chairman of the party; Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, former Minister of Finance; and Dr. Nah Doe Bropleh, former Deputy Secretary General of the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA).

Meanwhile, it was revealed yesterday that the Chairman of the Elections Commission, Ambassador Emmett Harmon, is in Zurich, to attend the Board Meeting of Bong Mines and thereafter he will travel to the United States for a medical check-up and later attend to matters in the interest of the Liberian government and the Commission.

CSO: 3400/480

LIBERIA

SIX NEW PARTIES TO BEGIN REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 Dec 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] The United People's Party, led by G. Baccus Matthews, will today present financial requirements totalling approximately 150,000 dollars to the Special Elections Commission (SECOM) as a pre-requisite for preregistration as a political party.

According to a source close to the leadership of the UPP, the presentation of the requirements was originally slated for tomorrow, Friday, but SECOM has asked for a change and the presentation ceremonies take place at 11:00 a.m. at SECOM headquarters this morning.

It will be recalled that shortly after the ban on political activities was lifted in July, Mr. G. Baccus Matthews, leader of the defunct Progressive People's Party (PPP), Liberia's only opposition party in the immediate pre-coup era, became the first to announce the formation of a political party, Mr. Matthews then said the UPP would attempt to incorporate former PPP members, other progressive groups and liberal members of the defunct True Whit Party.

But little has been heard from Mr. Matthews since that announcement, and the delay in UPP meeting the first requirements for preregistration is attributed to (according to one party source) the cumbersome financial requirements stipulated by SECOM.

Section 1d of the Guidelines for the Registration of Political Parties stipulates that parties must deposit 50,000 dollars cash (to be held in escrow) and sureties of 100,000 dollars to the Special Elections Commission.

Among other leaders of the UPP is Mr. J. Oscar Quiah, the Party's Secretary-General. Mr. Quiah is a former Minister of Local Government in the PRC Government and was also Secretary-General of the PPP.

Presently, only the National Democratic Party has completed all registration requirements and it is the only full-fledged political party in the country.

Two others, the Unity Party of Dr. Edward Kesselly and the Liberia Action Party led by Counsellor Tuan Wreh have met financial requirements and presented their partisan lists to SECOM for publication and scrutiny.

Last week, the Liberian People's Party, led by Dr. Amos Sawyer, presented two checks totalling 150,000 dollars to SECOM as preregistration requirements.

With the United People's Party now entering the registration procedure, observers here believe that the political race will become more fascinating in the new year.

Meanwhile, there are six other announced prospective parties which still have to meet their first preregistration requirements. These include the National Integration Party (NIP), led by E. Sumo Jones; the Convention Democratic Party led by E. Wade Appleton; the Liberia Unification Party (LUP) of Mr. Gabriel Kpolleh; the First-Allied Integrated Republican (FAIR) Party of Mr. Edwin Dunbar; the Republican Party led by Jiba Mu; and the People's Liberation Party (PLP) led by Mrs. Hawa Danquah. But Dunbar and Jiba Mu have not been heard from publicly since they made their first announcement in August.

CSO: 3400/480

LIBERIA

LINSU SEEKS REPEAL OF DECREE 88A

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Dec 84 p 1

[TXxt] The Liberia National Students Union (LINSU), has called on government to abrogate Decree 88A in order "to encourage free participation in the political process."

Decree 88A, promulgated on July 21, 1984 by the People's Redemption Council seeks to "protect the public against the spread of rumours, lies and disinformation." It empowers the security forces to arrest and detain any person who violates it, without bail pending a judicial hearing.

The call for the abrogation of 88A was contained in a position statement issued yesterday by LINSU as a result of recent arrests of three of its officials by security forces.

Those arrested and detained were Mr. Ezekiel Pajibo, acting president of the Union and Messrs Christian G. Herbert and Wuo G. Tappia. It is alleged that the arrest of the three LINSU members was predicated upon government's suspicion that they are connected with a group calling itself "The Revolutionary Action Committee" which circulates the anonymous publication "REACT". The three are still being held in custody.

Meanwhile, LINSU has called on government to formally charge the detainees with a view to giving them a speedy and fair trial before a civil court of competent jurisdiction.

They have also called for the release of all the LINSU officials for their alleged involvement with an anonymous publication, and have also called for a halt to the "arbitrary arrest of students" in the country.

Addressing itself to the issue of Decree 88A, LINSU indicated that the abrogation of the decree would also help erase "the fear generated by the cling to the said decree which contains the seed that has germinated into unlawful approaches."

They further added that Decree 88A, in essence, has also imposed press censorship, restrictions on free expression, and armed the government against its opposition with a defensive barrier reminiscent of the "ugly emergency power enjoyed by past regimes."

Quite recently, the Catholic Bishops of Liberia, in a 12-page Pastoral Letter read in Catholic churches throughout the country, also requested Government to withdraw Decree 88A so that "the right to freedom of speech and of the press may be enjoyed by all citizens of the country."

The Catholic Bishops said they felt that the intention of the decree "to outlaw lying, and prevent the spread of malicious rumours," was "praiseworthy", but that the means proposed to this end were open to questions.

"The public, unhindered exposure of the truth is the best way of counter-acting lies and false accusations in a free society," the bishops strongly pointed out.

--Following the promulgation of Decree 88A in July this year, a former Assistant Minister of Planning and a staunch member of the Liberian People's Party (LPP), Mr. Dusty Wolokollie, was the first to be affected by the decree.

He is still being held in detention at the Central Prison in Monrovia.

Meanwhile, LINSU has further called on the government to take the first convincing step towards a democratic Liberia by having the decree repealed.

CSO: 3400/480

LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ASSURED PAYMENT OF SALARIES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 Dec 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] Government employees have been assured that their salary cheques for the months of September through November will be released for the season.

The assurance was given yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Finance for Expenditure, Mr. Lindsay Haines, during an interview with the Daily Observer.

He said that already an approval had been made by his office for the disbursement of salary cheques to some 31 ministries and agencies, adding that the exercise, which began yesterday, is expected to be completed by next week.

Minister Haines pointed out that up to last week, several government ministries and agencies had not been issued salary cheques ranging from 90 to 120 days.

But, he said, all efforts were being made to ensure that the disbursement exercise is completed on time.

The assurance by the Deputy Minister of Finance comes at a time when nearly all employees of government ministries and agencies are wondering how they and their families are going to spend the Christmas and New Year seasons.

Meanwhile, employees within the lower bracket of the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWCS) were yesterday given assurance that they would receive their salary cheques for the month of November before Christmas.

Over the last few months, there have been a chronic delay in the payment of salary cheques to the employees due to an acute financial problem faced by the corporation.

In an interview with the Daily Observer, the Deputy Managing Director of LWSC, Mr. Collins W. Teah, Sr., pointed out that the recent redundancy of 16 employees of the corporation, coupled with a recent campaign launched to collect outstanding bills from delinquent customers, has all helped to keep up-to-date all the payment of salaries.

In the past, junior staff had always contended that the delay in the payment of salary cheques within the corporation had been due to senior staff being the first to receive their salaries.

But, Mr. Teah refuted the allegation, saying, "it is false." He said the corporation had always sought the interest of lower bracket employees by paying them first. "In fact, they are the first to receive their salary cheques before the senior staff members," he said.

He has, meanwhile, warned that strict administrative measures would be taken against any employees who would bring about riot in demand for salary cheques.

Mr. Teah said LWCS is a purely government-owned establishment, and that demands from employees through violence would not be condoned by the corporation's management.

The warning by the Deputy Managing Director coincided with yesterday's incident at the corporation's headquarters, where employees were said to have stormed Mr. Teah's office demanding their pay.

CSO: 3400/481

LIBERIA

ITALIAN LOGGING COMPANY OPERATING ILLEGALLY

Forest Operations

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] A questionable arrangement under which an Italian logging company is presently operating an area of 407,100 acres of Nimba County without a Concession Agreement has been unearthed.

The company, Italian Timber Corporation (ITC), was reportedly issued a "permit" under peculiar arrangements by the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) in contravention of existing regulations on forest exploitation.

According to reliable official sources, the exploitation of any forest area over 100,000 acres can only be done through a concession agreement. But it appears that ITC has not obtained such an agreement, and yet is involved in the export of timber acquired from a Nimba forest area.

An investigation into the matter conducted by the Daily Observer has revealed that in July 1983, the FDA forwarded to the National Investment Commission (NIC) an application which it had received from the Nimba Logging Company, a Liberian-managed company, for the revitalization of the concession area previously granted another company, Nimbaco, which had earlier folded up its operations following the cancellation of its timber concession agreement as a result of court decree.

The investigation shows that in August 1983, the Nimba Logging Company forwarded a letter to the National Investment Commission expressing its intention of negotiating a timber concession agreement for the area previously operated by Nimbaco.

Nimba Logging Company was informed by NIC that negotiations could not begin without the submission of a feasibility study, and approval of the NIC Secretariat's evaluation report by the Commission. Nimba Logging Company was therefore requested to submit the required study.

On September 22, 1983, a letter from FDA was written to NIC informing the Commission of the cancellation of the NIMBACO Concession and expressing the need to protect the Liberian Bank for Development and Investment's (LBDI) investment in the Nimbaco sawmill.

In response, the NIC expressed similar concern but cautioned the FDA that all new applications for acquiring the cancelled concession be processed through the Commission.

Up to October 31, 1983, the Secretariat of NIC had received application for the area from only the Nimba Logging Company (NLC).

While the NLC was in the process of completing its preliminary requirements, the FDA, on December 2, 1983, wrote to the NIC indicating that a new concession for the area in question had been awarded to the Italian Timber Corporation and that the NIC should grant the company incentives and duty free privileges for five years.

But the NIC Secretariat, in a memorandum to the Chairman of the Commission, dated January 31, 1984, expressed its strong opposition to the granting of the Concession to the Italian corporation by FDA, stressing that it amounted to an intentional usurpation of the functions of the NIC. A later NIC document has described the ITC operations as "illegal".

The Commission then suggested that the Italian corporation formally apply by submitting a feasibility study/proposal for evaluation and subsequent decision.

Instead, ITC ignored the request of NIC and went into illegal operation of the former Nimbaco concession area. After six months of illegal operation, the Italian company then applied on May 18, 1984 to the NIC to be granted the concession officially.

The company claimed that it had invested nearly \$775,000 in the concession area and had built 20 miles road and had in its employ 80 persons.

To date the Concession Agreement has not been obtained by ITC but it has continued to operate without an agreement.

Asked by the Daily Observer whether preliminaries had been met by his company prior to the time of the arrangements between FDA and the Italian Timber Corporation, the president of the Nimba Logging Company, Mr. Emmanuel S. Bumie, said that with the exception of the \$50,000 performance bond which was the final requirement, all others had been met.

Mr. Bumie said upon the submission of his proposals and a detailed feasibility study to the Commission on July 25, 1984 he had alerted the NIC about the intentions of FDA to award the Concession to another company that had not gone through the required process.

When contacted, the Chairman of the NIC, Mr. Trohoe Kparghai, said his Commission was only concerned about providing incentives and was not aware of any concession agreement being reached between Government and the Italian Timber Corporation.

"FDA is responsible for such transactions", he said.

For his part, the managing director of FDA, Mr. Shad Kaydea, told the Daily Observer that he had granted the ITC a permit to only construct roads, mobilize their workforce and build schools.

He said ITC was at the moment not engaged in logging. But, investigation revealed that the Italian Timber Corporation is, in fact, exporting logs through the Buchanan Port.

Mr. Kaydea pointed out that in his capacity as managing director of FDA, the Nimba Logging Company could not be granted the "contract" because they did not meet the requirements.

Also contacted by the Daily Observer was the proprietor of the Italian Timber Corporation, Mr. Nicolai Famosa, who confirmed operating the company in Nimba.

He said although his company was engaged in building roads, schools and mobilizing its work force, it was also engaged in exporting timbers. He refused to make further comments on the issue.

Erratum Acknowledged

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the Nimba Logging Company (NLC) submitted its proposals and detailed feasibility study for the control of some 407,100 acres of forest land in Nimba County on January 25, 1984 and not July 25, 1984 as was reported in our front page story yesterday.

NLC's proposals were received, evaluated and forwarded to the In-house Project Planning Committee of the National Investment Commission. Said proposals were tabled, according to NIC sources, after a conflict developed over the granting of a permit for the "illegal operation" of the area by the Italian Timber Corporation.

The Italian Timber Corporation is said to have taken over operations of the area in November 1983.

We regret any inconvenience the error in the dates may have caused the management of the Nimba Logging Company.

CSO: 3400/480

LIBERIA

STRICT CONTROL OVER FISHING URGED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Dec 84 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] About a year ago we drew serious attention to the over-fishing being carried on within the waters along the coastal shores of the countries of the Mano River Union as well as those of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). We pointed out at the time that a parallel situation of disastrous consequences existed off the coast of Namibia.

Namibia, it was observed, once enjoyed a thriving fishing industry. There were more fish to be found in the ocean off the shores of this south west African country than the then thirteen fishing industries operating in Namibia could handle.

The area became a playground for fishing trawlers, including the Russians and the Japanese. They disregarded the existing regulations in the area and caught fishes of all sizes, in and out of season. Namibia was warned that unless "strict controls" were imposed and enforced, the shores along the south west coast of Africa would be transformed into "virtual underwater desert."

Today, there are only four fish processing factories in Namibia. Nine had to close down because there was not enough fish anymore to be processed. The trawlers had fished everything out of the waters.

There is now an even more compelling reason why we find it necessary to repeat the warning and draw attention to the parallel. By encouraging more and more fishing companies to establish base here, we could be aiding and abetting this same disastrous situation which Namibia now finds herself faced with.

In Liberia there are in operation more than eight fishing companies and it is likely that there may be additional ones coming into the market to continue the rampant exploitation of our marine life. Are we prepared for this?

The Liberian market is already saturated with fish absorbing about 30 to 40 tons of fish per day. In addition, we have our indigenous fishermen--the

Krus and the Fantis who carry out fishing on a large scale feeding mostly the coastal towns.

This uncontrolled over-fishing in our waters could have serious, adverse effects in the long run on the industry and on our diet which heavily depends on seafood for protein.

Instead of giving encouragement to this uncontrolled depletion of our marine resource by licensing another fishing company to operate in Liberia, we think there should be strict controls imposed and enforced by the governments of the Mano River Union and by ECOWAS. Fishing trawlers should be closely monitored and restricted. Existing fishing companies should start fish processing factories so that we may accrue more benefits from the industry.

It may be argued that another fishing company would bring in additional revenue to government's meagre coffers, but this is what was happening in Namibia with thirteen fish processing factories; but as the fish was depleted in the factories began to close down. Now there are only three. Since we are neither processing nor exporting fish, we wonder how much more can the market absorb?

Today, the primary concern of countries in the Sahel region is centered around the drought and its eroding consequences. We in Liberia may be blessed for now; because although we may feel a minimal effect of the drought in the interior, we can still boast of verdant forests and many rivers flowing the year around with fresh drinking water. But how long can we continue this boast if we allow our forests to be cut down without rigidly implementing the reforestation programme? How long can we keep this boast if we allow fishing trawlers to deplete the depths of our waters leaving the sea around us virtual underwater deserts?

If we cannot control or restrict the process, then we should not aid or abet it directly or indirectly.

We therefore urge the authorities concerned to take a new look at the fishing industry, reassess its value and its role in the economic life of the country; and realize that it is a depletable resource.

If the depletion of this resource is hastened by our economic greed, it could leave us with nothing to fall back upon if our agricultural efforts are hampered by drought. In short, let us not burn our candle at both ends.

CSO: 3400/480

LIBERIA

NEW LEADERS FOR BONG WORKERS' UNION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Dec 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] The President of the Bong Workers' Union at Bong Mines has been impeached and the Secretary-General suspended indefinitely and the new union leaders recognized by the Ministry of Labour.

According to union sources, Mr. Samuel F. Lewis, President of the Union, was impeached by the union's Executive Board "for acts incompatible with the smooth operation of the union."

The secretary-general, Mr. Joseph Ernst, has been suspended for "time indefinite for administrative reasons", and has been asked to meet the Executive Board within 30 days for interrogation.

Union sources told the Daily Observer yesterday that Mr. Lewis had unilaterally concluded an agreement with the management of the Bong Mining Company to carry out a mass redundancy of workers recently without the consent and approval of the union's Executive Board.

Among other things, the source alleged that meetings of the Executive Board has not been attended by Mr. Lewis for the past three months.

Meanwhile, Mr. Samuel L. Massaquoi, vice president of the union, has been named Acting President, while Mr. Karlo A. Leeway, II is said to be Acting Secretary-General until the matter is reviewed by the Ministry of Labour.

A letter (dated December 14, 1984) from the Ministry of Labour bearing the name of Deputy Minister John C. L. Mayson, has approved the action against the two union officials when it urged the management of Bong Mining Company to "recognize the leadership of Messrs. Samuel L. Massaquoi and Karlo Leeway as Acting President and Acting Secretary-General of the union until the case pending before this ministry is settled".

In yet another letter dated December 18, 1984, Assistant Labour Minister for Trade Union Affairs, Mr. Carrington Samuels, informed the Labour Inspector at Bong Mining Company "to supervise the turning over of the union's building with its keys from Mr. Samuel Lewis to Mr. Samuel Massaquoi, and accordingly induct him and others into office".

The letter further instructed the Labour Inspector to "collect all union properties from the outgoing president and where any contention is raised, please contact the Magistrate for the letter of the Law to be applied."

LIBERIA

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES FOR AIR LIBERIA

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 Dec 84 pp 10, 12

[Text] Pilots of the national airline, Air Liberia, went on a temporary work stoppage yesterday in demand for what they called "two months salary" owed them by the airline's management.

The situation, which lasted for a few hours beginning yesterday morning, was reportedly brought under control after the personal intervention of the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, Mrs. McCleod Darpoh, who managed to reach an agreement with the pilots.

According to reliable sources, the pilots' action was prompted by what they termed a "lack of response" from management to persistent requests on the issue of their outstanding salaries for the months of October and November. Sources close to the pilots claimed that they sent a series of memoranda regarding their outstanding salaries, but according to them, management did not give any fruitful response. "It was because of this lack of response that we had to act to show how serious we are over the matter," a spokesman for the pilots, who asked to remain anonymous, told the Daily Observer.

According to another source, the pilots agreed to return to work after the intervention of Minister Darpoh, following the assurance that they would receive their salary checks for the month of October today, while those of November will be issued next Monday.

When contacted by the Daily Observer for comment, Air Liberia authorities denied knowledge of any such situation at the airline.

The Managing Director of Air Liberia, Mr. Michael Wiles, said he was not aware of any such thing. He, however, added that there "were some in-house problems that I met this morning when I came to work, but those have been settled."

When asked to comment on the situation late yesterday, Commerce Minister Darpoh would only say that a problem had arisen at Air Liberia due to a breakdown in communication but the matter "had been resolved."

However, an authoritative source admitted that some pilots did "threaten a work stoppage" for their salary arrears yesterday morning. But the source disagreed that most of those involved have not been paid for the past two months as claimed.

According to the source, most of them had been paid for October and only have their November salary checks outstanding. Only six pilots had not been paid for October, the source said, and they would be paid today.

The source noted that the pilots have for the past few days been sending memoranda to management but the memos have not gone through the proper channel because of the absence from the country of the Deputy Managing Director for Operations, Captain Johnny Weefur, who is responsible to handle such matters.

Because of this, the source indicated, the memos did not even reach the Managing Director for his consideration.

Asked yesterday about the overall financial status of Air Liberia, one official source who preferred not to be named stated that the airline is going through financial difficulties, but pointed out that the situation is not peculiar to Air Liberia, but is being faced by most "domestic airlines in the developing world."

The same source said that the answer to Air Liberia's problem was Government subsidy but then immediately pointed to government's own financial situation as preventing any meaningful subsidy from being made available to Air Liberia.

It will be recalled that in an interview with the Daily Observer published November 6, 1984, the Director-General of the Bureau of State Enterprises, Mr. Emmanuel Akinsulere, described Air Liberia as one of three public corporations "facing serious financial difficulties" requiring immediate attention. The other two names were the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation and the Liberia Coffee and Cocoa Corporation.

CSO: 3400/480

. LIBERIA

BRIEFS

\$2.5M ECOWAS LOAN--A \$2.5 million loan agreement for the construction of the Liberia section of the Monrovia-Freetown Highway was Friday signed between the government of Liberia and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), at the Ministry of Finance in Monrovia. [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Dec 84 p 3]

MAYORS' COUNCIL FORMED--Mayor J. Aloysius Tarlue, of the city of Zwedru, Grand Gedeh County, has been elected President of the newly organized Liberia Council of Mayors at the Monrovia City Hall. The Organization which is aimed at promoting cordial and bilateral corporation between City Mayors, the Liberia Marketing Association, and people of the various Cities of Liberia for National development, an off-shoot of the World Council of Mayors Headquarter. Meanwhile, a committee has been set up to draft the bylaws and constitution of the organization. In a related development, members of the mayors council last Monday paid a courtesy call on Internal Affairs Minister, Col. Edward K. Sackor, to thank him for his tireless efforts and support to Liberia's municipal agencies. In an open letter to Minister Sackor, read by the council's secretary general, Mayor Johnson E. M. Gibson of Paynesville, the mayors appealed to Minister Sackor to set up an appointment for them to meet and congratulate the Head of State for the hosting of the World Conference of Mayors held in the country recently. Responding, Col. Sackor, thanked the Mayors for their support to [words indistinct.] [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 20 Dec 84 pp 1, 6]

CSO: 3400/481

MALAWI

BRIEFS

PRC MISSION VISITS PROJECTS--The four-man Chinese Technical Mission currently visiting Chinese aided irrigation schemes in the country inspected Nkhate Scheme on Saturday where they commended the work being done. The leader of the Mission, Mr. Feng Chow Ma said that they were encouraged by the work being done by the Chinese Agricultural experts in conjunction with their Malawian counterparts. He said they had gone to Nkhate to find out what the Chinese Agriculture Mission was doing to Malawi, in order to assess what had been achieved in rice production, and also to find out what problems were experienced at the scheme, and means of solving such problems. [Excerpt] [Blantyre MALAWI DAILY TIMES in English 14 Jan 85 p 3]

PRC MISSION VISITS DOMASI--The Chinese technical Mission which is in the country on Sunday inspected Domasi rice scheme and expressed satisfaction that the scheme, under the management of the Malawi Government, was realising increased yields three years after the Chinese Agricultural Mission had handed it over to the Government. The team was briefed on how the Government was managing the scheme with the co-operation of Chinese technical advisers by the officer in-charge. The officer told the visitors that the 500 hectare irrigation scheme was growing mainly rice during the rainy season and rice and maize during the dry season. [Excerpt] [Blantyre MALAWI DAILY TIMES in English 15 Jan 85 p 3]

NEW ROAD PROGRESSES--The 79 kilometre road starts from Lirangwe to the Mozambican border. Work consists reconstruction of 27 kilometres of existing road and construction of 52 kilometres of new road. There are a total of six bridges to be constructed three major ones across the Shire, Lisungwi and Nkulumadzi rivers and three smaller ones. According to Mr. Peder Kjaer, a representative of Cowiconsult, the consulting engineers, work on the road project is going on according to schedule. There hasn't been any major setbacks so far, apart from slight delays in the delivery of materials. Mr. Kjaer said one of the advantages for the project is that certain materials such as sand and quarry stones are readily available in the area. A huge quarry, capable of producing several sizes of stone simultaneously, is fully operational near the road camp. It is supplying quarry stones for the whole project, he said. Mr. Kjaer said 35 kilometres of the road has been cleared and 35 kilometres of earthworks is in progress. Work on four of the bridges has been started. [Excerpts] [Article by Fabiano Kwaule] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 5-11 Jan 85 p 1]

MOZAMBIQUE

PORTUGUESE MERCENARIES PAID TO FIGHT FOR RENAMO

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jan 85 p 14

[Text] MAPUTO: Mercenaries are being recruited in Portugal to fight for the "bandits" of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) against the Mozambique government, says a front page article in the daily paper Noticias.

The writer of the article, Mozambican journalist Mario Ferro, explains how he met an old friend in Lisbon, whom he had known in colonial times when they had both been in the Portuguese army. Mr Ferro's friend said that he had been approached to become a mercenary and fight in Mozambique, but had refused.

The proposal had been to join a group of former commandos and paratroopers from the Portuguese army who would be infiltrated into Mozambique from South Africa--despite the Nkomati non-aggression accord between Mozambique and South Africa. He had been offered a monthly salary of 300,000 Portuguese escudos (about 2 000 US dollars) to be deposited in a Portuguese bank account.

The friend, whom the paper does not name, later introduced Mr Ferro to the mercenary recruiter in a Lisbon bar. The recruiter told Mr Ferro that he had become a mercenary in 1981 when he had been contracted in Lisbon to fight for the South Africans in Namibia.

He had been part of the notorious "Buffalo Battalion" fighting in northern Namibia and southern Angola.

There were several other Portugese serving alongside him, he recalled--former commandos, marines and paratroopers. Some had been unemployed in Lisbon and eagerly snatched at the chance of returning to a military life. The recruiter told Mr Ferro that he had been given the task of hiring mercenaries for the MNR by a certain Vasco Leitao. Recruitment was also taking place in the southern Portuguese city of Setubal, where a man called Correia Umbelina was looking for likely mercenaries.

Mr Ferro was introduced to several other mercenaries, all of whom used pseudonyms rather than their real names. A man who called himself "Chico Gatilho" also spoke of fighting in Namibia and going on raids into Angola.

He said that mercenary contacts were also made through an extreme right wing Portuguese political party, MIRN (Independent Movement for National Reconstruction).

MIRN is led by General Kaulza de Arriaga, the former commander-in-chief of the portuguese colonial army in Mozambique, and by Jorge Morais Barbosa, a university professor in colonial Mozambique, and one time chairman of the only legal political party under Portuguese fascism, Salazar's ANP (People's National Action).

Both Arriaga and Barbosa were good friends of the late Jorge Jardim, a leading businessman in colonial Mozambique.

Jardim's closest collaborator, Orlando Cristina, became the first general secretary of the MNR. Evo Fernandes, the MNR's current general secretary, used to work for Jardim in his newspaper, Noticias da Beira.

Other associates of Arriaga and Barbosa include Antonio Champallimaud, a Portuguese businessman who had substantial interests in pre-independence Mozambique, and Manuel Bulhosa, the former owner of the Maputo oil refinery.

"Chico Gatilho" told Mr Ferro that after his recruitment his combat readiness was tested at a farm near the casino town of Cascais. Giving the test were serving officers and sergeants of the portuguese army, based on the barracks of Amadora and Tancos.

He was then sent to South Africa via Spain. In Johannesburg he stayed for a while at the "Grand Hotel", before being taken to military quarters. This same "Grand Hotel" was mentioned by MNR defector Constantino Reis in a recent interview with the Mozambique News Agency (AIM). Reis says that when he was recruited to the MNR, he too was installed temporarily in the "Grand Hotel"

Another Portuguese, who had become disillusioned with the MNR's banditry and dropped out of the organisation, told Mr Ferro that the MNR has many friends inside the Portuguese army and state apparatus, and inside Portuguese political parties. These contacts are used to protect MNR activities in Portugal.

CSO: 3400/477

MOZAMBIQUE

SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS FACED BY CHIBABAVA RESIDENTS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 28 Dec 84 pp 8-9

[Test] The task of ensuring the supply of products of prime necessity essential to the population of Chibabava district in Sofala, at this time when a struggle is still being waged against the armed bandits attempting to stifle the process, is a heroic act and, as such, creates heroes. Mussa Kara Issuf Chapdat, a long-time distributor in that area, describes his professional experience in this work.

He was a merchant in the locality of Hode since 1978 when, 2 years later, a group of armed bandits held up his establishment and emptied it completely.

"They came in shooting and took the Jeep belonging to my neighbor, also a merchant," recalls Mussa, adding: "Not even with this did I lose the courage to continue my activity: guaranteeing the supply to the population."

He added: "In 1981, I purchased 2 People's shops in Revue and Buzi. In January of the next year, I lost an Isuzu small vehicle, but the military situation was still tense."

In mid-1983, the subject of our interview was a district distributor for Chibabava. Starting then, "there was concern about having the commodities reach the localities of Tronga, Muxungue and Rio Gorongosa, where there was famine, caused by the action of the armed bandits, as well as the drought," he noted.

He said: "At first it was difficult to ensure the supply, but the Provincial Department for Natural Disasters immediately undertook emergency action, sending clothing and food."

He emphasized: "This victory is not dissociated from the action taken by the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM), against the armed bandits in the area, in order to guarantee the arrival of the products."

Moreover, our interviewee disclosed that the local merchants lack sufficient funds to make the respective survey of quotas. This is due to the plundering by the bandits of which they were victims.

Mussa added: "In Beira, I intend to contact the Bank of Mozambique to find out if it is possible to overcome this situation."

When asked about the transportation problem, that merchant claimed that it has been solved, "because I have in my possession private cars which facilitate my work for me."

According to the subject of our interview, the time of major difficulties was when the other merchants were mobilized to resume activities in the district.

Concurrently, he was happy to have delivered the products "at a time when the military situation in the localities of Muxungue, Tronga and Gorongosa was 'hot.'"

In this conversation of ours, Mussa revealed that he has already been trained, and has a uniform and a weapon, "so that I can feel safe while marching in the military column."

New Distributor for Muxungue

Omar Abdul Karimo Azamo was recently sworn in as distributor for the locality of Muxungue, in Chibabava, thereby replacing Mussa Kara, whose activities have been confined to Goonda and Tronga, in that same district.

Upon introducing the new distributor, Mussa called upon him to concern himself with the situation of the population recovered from the armed bandits, and thanked the population and the political structures for the assistance rendered for the success of the work that was performed.

Then the outgoing distributor presented a donation consisting of four boxes of hoes, two of machetes and one of axes, as a gesture of support for those who had been recovered.

The party's secretary in the locality, Mateus Manaque, for his part, praised the work accomplished by that merchant, expressing optimism regarding his successor.

In speaking at the ceremony, Omar Azamo pledged to follow the example of his counterpart, in close cooperation with the local structures and the population as a whole.

When contacted by our reporter, Omar stressed that one can go about freely in the district of Chibabava at present, "because the security conditions are guaranteed."

Assistance for Those Recovered From the Bandits

Although supplies are almost guaranteed in the district of Chibabava, those recovered from the armed bandits, during the first phase, have no financial possibility of purchasing products in the shops.

In addition to the support that they receive from the government, the private merchants associated with that zone have expressed their solidarity with these victims of the criminals by offering them material goods.

A palpable example of this humanitarian gesture has been shown by Mussa Kara, by supporting a group of nearly 30 children in Goonda, the whereabouts of whose parents is unknown.

Besides various items, including food, that merchant made a monetary contribution to defray the costs of the personnel caring for the children; while plans are under way to create a day-care facility for them, using local materials.

Combating Contraband and Speculation

The political and administrative structures and those directly connected with commerce in various sections of the district of Chibabava are engaged in combating contraband, speculation and hoarding of products.

In each locality, all the commercial establishments have uniform prices, in accordance with the item. This situation is quite the opposite of what one finds in our cities.

Moreover, a battle is being waged to prevent the products destined for the population from returning back to the provincial capital; something that would constitute a source for the development of contraband.

Victory To Be Consolidated

The guarantee of the arrival of products in the district of Chibabava to supply the population is, without doubt, a military victory against the armed bandits' attempts. However, it is important that it be consolidated, because the enemy has not been disarmed.

In a conversation with high-ranking Army officials assigned to the region, they cited that need, noting that "all the security measures have now been adopted, and the enemy no longer has a camp."

Those with whom we conversed also stressed the courageous, brave position of the merchants associated with the district who, although they are civilians, have also confronted the armed bandits, so that the population will be supplied.

Obliterating Vestiges of the Drought and Armed Banditry

The criminal action of the armed bandits in Chibabava had been combined with the drought which devastated that section of Sofala Province, thereby contributing to the worsening of the famine.

At the present time, with the enemy expelled and the rainfall, there is a rebirth of hope that the vestiges left by those two disasters may be obliterated.

The peasants, who constitute the major force of the militia members, are now "attacking" the soil, in a calm atmosphere, intermingling hoe with weapon.

Citizens in Chibabava contacted by our reporter expressed optimism regarding the improvement of the military situation, which makes it possible for the population to produce.

They declared: "Next year, if things continue this way, no one will have to buy food products in the shops, because they will come from the fields"; adding that their only concern will be that of purchasing clothes.

As we observed, the population in that area is not living in panic, "because the bandits have been removed from the region," as our contacts pointed out, making a comparison with different times.

However, the enemy is still present in the area, but its action is confined to a reduced radius, owing to the action of the Armed Forces. Those with whom we spoke remarked: "This constitutes a guarantee for the supplies."

Merchants, peasants and soldiers contacted by DM voiced their strong determination to continue the task of obliterating forever the vestiges left by the armed bandits.

Arrival of Domestic Items

At this time when Chibabava is involved in the largest cashew nut campaign of the past 4 years, the supply of products of prime necessity for the harvesters has been reinforced.

According to a source from the home trade entity in Sofala, the initiative is aimed at stimulating the activity of those directly involved in picking cashew nuts, of which the district is the largest producer on the provincial level.

Several items, including "Xirico" radio equipment, blankets, netting, batteries and pots and pans, are being placed at the harvesters' disposal, so that the respective barter may be undertaken.

Marketing at 'Casa Nova'

The campaign for marketing cashew nuts started recently at "Casa Nova," situated between the localities of Goonda and Muxungue, in the district of Chibabava (Sofala).

The site is considered a strategic point, not only because of its geographical location, but also because of the fact that the largest production of cashew nuts in the district is concentrated there.

The enemy, aware of the area's economic importance, had gathered around it at another time, in order to prevent that activity.

This year, in view of the effort undertaken by the Mozambican Army, the region is "disinfected" from the enemy's presence, showing good prospects for this campaign.

Troops from the Armed Forces, alongside the militiamen, are bent on guaranteeing the success that is in view. The same forces are directly involved in picking nuts.

According to official sources, for days the various items designed to spur on the campaign for the marketing of cashew nuts have been arriving from Beira to that area.

Bandits No Longer Approach

We were recently told by high-ranking military officials in Chibabava that the armed bandits no longer approach National Highway No 1, in the section between Beira and Rio Save.

To confirm the truth of this claim, a team of reporters from our newspaper traveled along the aforementioned road in a vehicle, and no incident occurred.

Those whom we interviewed added that, among many individuals, particularly in the city, there is still suspicion and fear about traversing that road freely. "But soon they will be convinced that there is no danger, because we have started a major operation to expel the enemy from the area."

Actually, it is important to note once again that the regular supply to the Chibabava population is due to this heroic action, in which not only the military, but also merchants and drivers, among others, are involved together.

Shortage of Products Minimized in Goonda

"We benefited from loans from Mussa, here in Goonda, Muxungue and Tronga, to resume the activities, after the plundering perpetrated by the armed bandits," commented Alberto Meno (Cinzano), when contacted by our reporter.

Alberto Meno stressed that, with this aid, he had managed to open a combination restaurant and bar called "Nkomati Agreement," which went into operation starting on the very day of that historic event.

Alberto Meno added: "I hope to return to 'Casa Nova' where I worked before, now that the armed bandits have been expelled from there."

It Is a Relief

"The supply activity has relieved us from the famine, despite the drought that ravaged this area," claimed Muguta Musamana, a peasant residing in the Fidel Castro Communal Village in Goonda.

Commenting on the merchants from that locality of Chibabava, Muguta said that, when they make the survey of the storage-keeper's goods, they immediately

sell them. Furthermore, the subject of our interview said that, with the decline in rainfall during the past few days, "next year we shall need less food coming from Beira."

'We Were Aided With Loans'

"The shortage of products of prime necessity in this locality of Goonda has been minimized, thanks to the action of the Army and merchants, who have done everything to provide them," according to Celina Chimene, OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women] secretary on that level, when contacted by DM.

The subject of our interview underscored the Armed Forces' role in guaranteeing supplies not only to the locality but also to the entire Chibabava district.

At the same time, Celina Chimene noted that her organization has a collective farm to achieve self-sufficiency in food, "so that we won't continue to depend exclusively on the food from the city, if the rainfall continues in this way."

2909

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MOZAMBIQUE

SENA SUGAR ESTATES TRIES TO ELIMINATE VESTIGES OF COLONIALISM

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Dec 84 pp 8-9

[Text] Customs created by the strong influence of British penetration in Marromeu, particularly at the Sena Sugar Estates, have been disappearing considerably as a result of the decolonization process imposed by the course of history. Nevertheless, the present situation entails the assimilation of new values by both old and new workers, among whom one notes a new vocabulary and sensitivity in analyzing the country's problems that foster their integration into political activity, except in the case of a few who remain skeptical regarding the nation's problems.

One clearcut feature in Marromeu is the receptiveness of the former assimilated individuals toward their involvement in the programs run by the party and union committee at the enterprise; whereas, a year ago, even after independence, they were showing a certain amount of passive resistance.

The decolonization process in Marromeu, which is part of an entire situation in the country, has had individual characteristics, inasmuch as the British had entrenched a powerful infrastructure for their benefit, based on material enticement.

It should be recalled that, dating far into the past, Marromeu had been the victim of a heavy colonial penetration, through the administration and management of the workers, with a major effect on seasonal labor.

Moreover, the British domination at the time upheld the principle of assimilation, aimed at bringing civilization to the so-called uncultivated population, with preservation of the autonomy of the tribal system and recruitment of the autocracies to serve the colonial administration.

At present, the picture has changed. It is the population that is making its own history, through recognition of the life in which it had been submerged. For example, it is unnecessary to mobilize the worker so that he will understand the difficulties in transportation existing now; but rather he himself invents alternatives for immediate solution, to cope with the situation.

Thus, based on that system of work, pay and common struggle, the enterprise's management has also been finding a fruitful area, with alternate solutions;

particularly for the introduction of programs aimed at improving the workers' living conditions with the little that exists in the country.

Supplies

During the period of British rule, the supplies of products to the workers had been ensured with the use of circuits, which often depended on the import line, with surcharges for the Portuguese colonial regime to compensate for the debts that it owed to the West.

It is important to remember, in particular, that Portugal had, at that time, a large volume of debts to Great Britain, the United States, Germany and France, which it requested to take charge of the colony's land for exploitation, as a means of amortization.

So, it was on this basis that the Sena Sugar Estates came into existence, engaged in the exploitation of sugar cane, in addition to other multinational companies scattered all over Mozambique.

We said that, during the time of the British, the supplies were provided on the basis of enticing the worker who, in exchange for a product, had to put in many hours of work for the capitalists' benefit. But now the view is completely different: the principle is "to each according to his work."

Hence, as the workers perform their reconstruction tasks, they simultaneously enjoy the rights that have been entrusted to them.

New System

The new supply system at the Sena Sugar Estates enterprise includes the distribution of products of prime necessity, based on the potential and quotas assigned to the enterprise.

With regard to wheat, the enterprise is producing 9,000 loaves of bread per day, a situation that was not in evidence previously.

As for sugar, there has recently been a considerable increase to 8 kilograms per worker. The same thing holds true for the distribution of meat and clothing, the quotas of which have also been reinforced.

Our Strength Lies in the Countryside

"This attitude of going to visit the countryside when we have a personal interest must end," remarked Jose Paulo N'Chumali, in a self-critical tone, speaking on behalf of the directors, chiefs and members of the party and the union committee, among others who belong to the enterprise's group of directors.

N'Chumali mentioned, in this connection, the need for making the visits to the countryside more dynamic, so as to really experience the population's

problems; unlike the colonial methods that existed in the enterprise during the time of the British.

"We want to include the enterprise's management in the rank and file structures, taking into account the political factor of organizing and mobilizing the masses." The worker is not a horse, and needs to be organized, remarked the SSE's general director.

With respect to the decolonization problem, that Central Committee member claimed: "Our consciousness is what must determine the material conditions in directing the enterprise's destiny.

"And the example lies in establishing the work force. To stabilize this work force we must be familiar with the problems existing in the countryside."

Bad Equipment Will Be Removed From the Houses

Bad equipment will be removed from the houses which are part of the assets of the Sena Sugar Estates enterprise, a production unit in Marroneu.

The measure was recently adopted by the workers at that sugar producing complex, aimed at policing the use of the buildings, in view of the situation currently being experienced at the enterprise.

Recently, Sena Sugar has been faced with the bad conditions in the preservation and maintenance of its houses, in addition to the problems associated with a meager construction capacity.

The illegal occupations that have also occurred in the enterprise's houses will be held accountable, in terms of stringent measures for those involved.

The tenants who accumulate rubbish in the properties, among other irregularities, will also be evicted; because this is a situation that has been brought up on several occasions.

Concurrently with this program, the general director of the enterprise will detail brigades consisting of members of the APIE [Administration of State Lands and Property] and SSE's political entities, together with the population, to undertake an explanation of the need for civil education regarding the cleaning of the environment and rules for correct use of the state's furnishings.

Long Evenings of Socializing Return

The long evenings of socializing among the sugar workers of Marroneu have resumed this year, with the promotion of concerts, dances, bazaars, fairs and talks as a family, on weekends, to the sound of "Xirico" radios, record players, marimbas and musical ensembles.

It is usually on Saturdays and Sundays that the workers hold musical and dance socials, in addition to the friendly visits to residences, hospitals, jails,

cemeteries, churches and other centers of interest. Joao Serrao de Sousa, a veteran with over 30 years of service at SSE, commented: "It is true that our district has been a target of the enemy's action, but that is no reason for people to stop socializing in our way which, after all, helps us to create the force of unity."

According to that Marromeu resident, the long evenings of socializing are promoted in all of the enterprise's districts, with the taste of beer (when there is any), "feny" and "alcoholite," two types of alcoholic beverages which are manufactured locally, creating a pleasant atmosphere.

According to Serrao, at those parties there are concerts and dance sessions, wherein poetry, song, story-telling, history, relaxation, gossip, and wholesome conversation are interspersed with the music.

To diversify the program, the Marromeu workers have hired musical ensembles, such as "Free Escape," from the city of Beira, which performed for nearly a week at the CETAMA Club. The audience, fans of jazz, blues, funk, reggae and rumba, went wild over the program of that ensemble which has been invited this year to take part in the celebration of Family Day and the New Year, in Marromeu.

2909

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MOZAMBIQUE

VEGETABLE-FRUIT ENTERPRISE OVERFULFILLS PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 85 p 2

[Excerpt] During the campaign now ending, the fruit-vegetable enterprise of the city of Maputo marketed over 12,000 tons of various vegetables, a figure 2,000 tons in excess of the amount of products marketed in the same campaign period of 1983, according to a disclosure made by the respective director, Cesar Nuvunga, during an evaluation meeting held last Saturday, which also served for distributing cards to party members, making the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women] Secretariat official and awarding prizes for Socialist Emulation.

The marketing of the total of 12,860 tons of various fruits and vegetables, particularly vegetables, was made possible by an effort expended by the workers at the enterprise and the total backing which this state unit received from many other enterprises that, in addition to making vehicles available for the transportation of the products, placed at the fruit-vegetable enterprise's disposal both drivers and other men to help in various operations involving loading, unloading and selling.

According to Cesar Nuvunga, this effort which, at a certain point, caused human lives to be sacrificed and vehicles to be destroyed, was agreed upon "so that the products might reach all the city's consumers at fair, legally defined prices"; in an activity that is associated with the plans established by the party's Fourth Congress, for expending all efforts and means within reach to combat famine.

The director of the fruit-vegetable enterprise stressed that the work to remove the products from the provinces of Gaza and Maputo to the city was not so easy as might erroneously be thought, owing to the enemy action which had an effect on the production centers and roads, doing everything to make the production decline and the removal not to take place in safety.

In fact, the effort made by the enterprise allowed the city of Maputo to be provided with vegetables, particularly kale and cabbage, in quantities which, at times, exceeded the requirements, causing spoilage, in certain markets, of those kinds of vegetables. Although the vegetable season has elapsed, the

efforts of the fruit-vegetable enterprise to ensure the removal of everything produced in the fields still makes it possible to occasionally see some cabbage there.

The director of the fruit-vegetable enterprise's management unit, Belmiro Baptista, expressed the view that the volumes attained during this latest campaign are the highest ever, since the creation, in 1977, of the enterprise that was to give rise to the fruit-vegetable enterprise, in 1983.

Party Members Receive Cards

At the same meeting, eight members of the party cell at that enterprise received their cards, after a brief speech by the head of the City Committee which directed the revitalization process, that was later to culminate in the creation of the party cell.

In his brief remarks, the head of the City Committee cited the importance of the card, calling attention to the fact that it is not to be used improperly. Noteworthy among the members receiving their cards was the director of the fruit-vegetable enterprise, Cesar Zefanias Nuvunga.

OMM Secretariat

The first ceremony to be held was the one to give official status to the local secretariat of the Organization of Mozambique Women, whose officials were all accepted by acclamation by those present.

The head of the No 1 Urban District, who directed the ceremony, underscored on that occasion the role of working women, noting that the production in that enterprise should be dynamized by women, because one of the ways of struggling for their total emancipation is being engaged alongside men, in the production and defense fronts, to raise productivity and defend their own enterprise.

Emulation Awards

The distribution of awards to the best workers and to those engaged in the tasks to mark 25 September of last year was the ceremony, filled with joy and liveliness due to the enthusiasm it stimulated, marked the end of the meeting which lasted over 2 and ½ hours.

There were 36 prize-winning workers, 11 of whom distinguished themselves in production during the campaign now ending, and 25 in the tasks relating to the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the armed struggle for national liberation.

Outstanding among those distinguished for their active participation in production were Alexandre Pelembe and Albino Come, winning first and second prizes, respectively; which merited them kitchen furniture and a bicycle.

Both are drivers, who attested to their endeavor in the work to remove vegetables, never refusing to go to any location, even if their very lives were at risk.

These two drivers also distinguished themselves by the way in which they took care of their trucks. Meanwhile, the director of the fruit-vegetable enterprise disclosed that, at another ceremony yet to be held, other drivers from different enterprises who, by their effort, also made it possible for the products to reach Maputo from everywhere, will receive awards. There was a minute of silence and then the memory of Justino Samuel, killed by the BA's [armed bandits] on the road between Maputo and Moamba, was recalled.

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MOZAMBIQUE

RAINS IN SOFALA PROMISE GOOD YEAR FOR AGRICULTURE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The provincial director of agriculture, Teotonio dos Muchangos, told our representative in Beira: "Sofala Province will be able to have a good agricultural year as a result of the steady, timely rain which has fallen during the past two months with a tendency toward continuing."

The intense rainfall recorded during the final weeks of December even caused concern. There were reports that, in some areas, particularly in the vicinity of the city of Beira, some rice seedbeds were flooded; and steps are now being taken to replace them.

In other districts, the farm work has been slightly upset, and the structural entities associated with the Agriculture Ministry have been making efforts to change the situation, now that the rain has subsided.

But, generally speaking, according to Teotonio dos Muchangos, the weather factors this year are encouraging. The seedbeds for corn, mapira and sesame have been virtually begun in nearly all the districts where the rainfall had an effect. According to reports, Chemba was the district which did not benefit from that rain.

Under the circumstances, the optimism of the agricultural agencies, based on this situation, allows them to anticipate that in the regions where the military situation is more calm, this year, with good organization, there may be moderate amounts of surpluses of farm products. Cited as an example is Nhamatanda District which, last year, had an excellent corn production despite the problems resulting from the lack of rain.

Govuro Hopeful

The recent rainfall in the district of Govuro, Inhambane, after 4 consecutive years of drought, has created hopes among the population for a possible recovery or improvement in its living conditions, based on the results of farm production this season.

Nevertheless, according to reports from that district, this expectation may be thwarted owing to the insufficient supply of production factors from the district's agricultural structures; in view of the fact that, to date, the available facilities are inadequate for even half the population.

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CSO: 3442/153

MOZAMBIQUE

RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN INHAMBANE TO AID DROUGHT VICTIMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] The religious denominations in Inhambane Province recently expressed their desire to expand their support for the victims of natural disasters and to participate in some socioeconomic development projects in this part of the country.

According to proposals already well under way, each religious denomination will undertake a detailed study of the government's general plan for Inhambane Province this year, in connection with the aid to victims of natural disasters and development of assistance programs in areas where the situation is still critical.

As a result of the study, each religious congregation will make concrete proposals on the areas in which their backing will take place. Subsequently, the proposals will be evaluated and studied insofar as their feasibility is concerned.

The availability of the religious denominations was voiced during the course of the provincial government's third meeting with them. The meeting was held under the direction of Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela who, on that occasion, underscored the increasing aid from the religious groups in supplying production facilities to the drought victims.

He also gave a reminder of the efforts which the party and state in Inhambane have been expending to stabilize the present status of the population stricken by the scourge of drought. In this connection, he announced that a survey was under way of the material requirements that are still essential to reorganize the population's lives. Also included in the survey are the needs for seed, production tools, cattle for farming and pharmaceuticals, as well as spare parts.

Zandamela disclosed at the meeting that, as early as this month, district delegations for religious affairs would be created, primarily in Massinga, Morrumbene, Homoine, Inharrime and Vilanculo.

During the course of the meeting, it was revealed that the donations from the religious denominations in Inhambane to the victims of the drought and of

the armed bandits during 1984 totaled over 13 million meticals, in funds. For the same purpose, they gave more than 70 tons of various food products, in addition to having financed a project to construct a health unit.

It should be noted that the Christian Council of Mozambique alone donated over 12 million meticals in funds. As for the products, 17 tons of peanuts, 14 tons of nhemba beans, 8 tons of mapira, 6.5 tons of powdered milk and oil, as well as 8,000 hoes, 5,040 machetes and more than 2,000 axes were donated.

2909

CSO: 3442/153

MOZAMBIQUE

EX-BANDITS BEING REINTEGRATED IN INHAMBANE PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Three armed bandits were recently eliminated in Nhapadiane, in the district of Inharrime, Inhambane, in connection with the offensive that our Army is carrying out in that region. At the end of the operation, which resulted in the elimination of the bandits, various weapons and a simulated wooden weapon that the bandits had been using to intimidate the population were seized.

Meanwhile, the population's goods in the bandits' possession were recovered, namely, 57 small animals, including chickens, ducks and goats.

In other action taken in Nhapadiane, on this occasion, populations held hostage by the bandits were released and over 30 head of cattle recovered.

In the military action, the population took an active part, using bows and arrows in the fighting, according to local military officials.

Reintegration

In the meantime, former armed bandits who surrendered voluntarily with their weapons to the FAM-FPLM, and who have been reintegrated in the Chiduco Center, at Massinga, have already built 30 improved dwellings using local materials, in their future district.

At the present time, a collective farm has been opened, where dry season crops will be introduced, as well as rice and vegetables, in a low-lying area situated on the outskirts of the center. For this purpose, the center has now received seed sent by the Agricultural Directorate, through the Provincial Military Command.

The chief of staff of the Inhambane Provincial Military Command, Maj Manuel Casse, recently visited that reintegration center, to learn about the process of organizing those former armed bandits into cadres for a new life; and, on this occasion, delivered an address on the nature of the BA's [armed bandits].

Maj Manuel Casse praised the active participation of those reintegrated in agricultural production, remarking in this connection: "You are no longer

armed bandits, but rather Mozambican citizens who were subjected to deviation and who realized your mistake."

At present, the Chiduco Reintegration Center houses over 30 former armed bandits, who surrendered with their respective weapons, thereby benefiting from the policy of clemency carried out by our party and by the Mozambican state.

2909

CSO: 3442/153

MOZAMBIQUE

FIGHT AGAINST ARMED BANDITS CONTINUES IN GAZA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] Cadres from the defense and security forces in the Chokwe district of Gaza reaffirmed on Monday the fact that the armed bandits, demoralized by the consecutive defeats imposed on them by the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM), are constantly fleeing to the province's border areas, avoiding any direct confrontations with our military. They are attempting to spread uneasiness among the defenseless population, massacring and stealing their possessions.

This fact was reasserted by the "Lions of the Forest" during a ceremony to congratulate the military commander of Gaza Province, Col-Gen Fernando Matavele, on his promotion and decoration. On this occasion he was given a weapon captured by the FAM/FPLM in the latest battle against the armed bandits.

Participating in the ceremony, among other cadres, were Brig Manuel Manjiche and the administrator of Chokwe district, Aurelio Chambale.

It was remarked that, in the current phase wherein the armed bandits are attempting to weaken the national economy and commit criminal acts among the defenseless civilian population, the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM), backed by the Popular Militias and the population, are increasingly engaging in combat with the criminals, pursuing, surrounding and annihilating those who are spreading unrest.

The "Lions of the Forest" declared: "We are pressing on the trigger, we are looking about with the utmost determination, we are climbing mountains, combing forests, attacking, assaulting and occupying the bandits' camps; we are pursuing, surrounding and annihilating those spreading unrest who, however, fear direct confrontations with our forces."

The cadres from the defense and security forces commented: "We shall continue to pursue the criminals so as to ensure ourselves of peace, with a view toward carrying out our development projects."

The military sports group from the Nkomati Agreement Soccer team submitted a message to the Gaza military commander, in which it reaffirmed its determination to liquidate the armed bandits, so that sports might also be developed among the combatants.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TRUCK DONATION--The Japanese companies Sumitomo Corporation and Toyota Corporation donated a Toyota brand truck to the workers at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Maputo. The donation, the presentation ceremony for which took place yesterday morning, is to be used especially for the collective farming work of that ministry's Social Center. The presentation was made by Takao Fujii, representative of Sumitomo Corporation in Maputo, who, in his remarks, expressed the hope that the action would represent the expansion and intensification of the cooperation that exists between the two countries, cemented by the visit paid by the minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Chisano, to Japan in March of last year. In response, Daniel Mbanze, vice minister of foreign affairs, said that it was with great pleasure that he received, on behalf of the chief of the ministry, the donation which "represents the greatest evidence of the understanding of the problems that Mozambique is facing, and especially the workers at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs." [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jan 85 p 2] 2909

TOPOGRAPHERS, CARTOGRAPHERS GRADUATED--For the third time in consecutive years, the Technical-Professional School of Geodesy and Cartography turned over to production topographers and cartographers on the elementary level who were trained there. This time, there were 68 graduates at the end of December who were distributed among several provinces. A ceremony for the symbolic assignment of the graduates took place a few days ago, headed by the Ministry of Agriculture's human resources director, the ministry being the entity in charge of the school. In addition to instructors, representatives from institutions using the specialty of topography were also present at the function. The courses have been held every year since the creation of the school in 1981, and are based on an accelerated system. Of the 68 cadres now graduated, 44 are topographers and the other 24 cartographic draftsmen, to be assigned to production by the Provincial Agricultural Directorates. Before going on to production, the graduates served an apprenticeship. The topographers made a planimetric survey in the Polana-Canica district for a project of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo; and the draftsmen were engaged in updating 16 aerophotogrammetric charts of the port of Pemba, for a project of DINAGECA [National Directorate for Geography and Survey]. Both jobs were considered perfect. The candidates for the courses are selected from all of the country's provinces. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jan 85 p 1] 2909

HOG-RAISING EXPERTS GRADUATED--Last Saturday, 22 elementary cadres specializing in hog-raising received the respective certificates for having performed well at the conclusion of the 5-month course given at the Center for Training Skilled Workers in Hog-Raising, at the facilities adjoining the INCOL enterprise in Maputo. The new cadres come from several sections of the country and, during the training, studied mathematics, Portuguese, political education, animal husbandry technology, reproduction and animal health. This center has been operating since 1981, and nearly 225 individuals have already been trained at it, all in elementary courses. During a conversation with our reporter, Azael Munjovo, the center's director, said: "This is the seventh course since the center has been operating. During this phase, our aim is to give the workers in the livestock branch of industry elementary notions about hog-raising; and there are prospects for expanding the courses to include basic and intermediate instruction." All the center's instructors are natives, and total five. The center has the capacity to lodge nearly 40 students as boarders and the school can accommodate 60 students. This February, another course will start. During the ceremony that was held, cultural performances were put on by the students. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jan 85 p 2] 2909

CSO: 3442/153

NAMIBIA

PROSPECTS OF ROESSING URANIUM MINE

Johannesburg SAKE-RAPPORT in Afrikaans 9 Dec 84 p 2

[Report by Johan Strydom, Windhoek: "Uranium May Have Tough Time until 1990"]

[Text] The world's largest uranium mine, Roessing, in the Namib area of the Southwest, is expected to experience a difficult period until 1988, perhaps until 1990. Many mines with high costs, such as those in the United States, are being strangled because there is now a large, worldwide, uranium surplus and operating costs always increase sharply in a deteriorating economic climate.

The managing director of Roessing, Mr Colin Macaulay, said in an interview with SAKE-RAPPORT that Roessing's long-term contracts and relatively low operating costs in its open mine process give it a reasonable breathing space. Even so, Roessing is actively looking into other mining possibilities.

"So far we have not found anything that is viable, but our prospecting is continuing at full speed. We want to broaden the base of Roessing's mining," said Mr Macaulay.

He talked with SAKE-RAPPORT after a board meeting of Roessing this week in Windhoek. With him was Mr Peter Daniel, managing director of a British uranium marketing company, Minserve, and a director of Roessing.

Pressure Group

Mr Daniel believes that the very low open market price for uranium might still decrease in the coming year. It now stands at a little over 15 dollars per pound, which is approximately one third of the 1978 price.

"We will have to work very hard to break even," Mr Macaulay said.

Like other large companies, Roessing will not appoint new personnel for some time. He sees this as a streamlining to counter the difficult years with greater mechanization of the company.

Part of the growing problems of the uranium company is the attempt of pressure groups to discourage the use of nuclear energy. Roessing says it often gets considerable unqualified criticism of its uranium mine--such as the charge that the health of mineworkers is being abused and that uranium pollution causes damage to the ecology in the Namib. A full-time research program in the mine can counter that now with hard facts, Mr Macaulay says.

SEYCHELLES

NEW SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE INITIATED

Victoria NATION in English 14 Jan 85 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Seychelles People's Progressive Front Youth League which will be launched this year will be the avant garde or torch bearer of the Seychellois youth in the struggle to build the New Society, the organisation's first Chairman, Mr Ralph Adam, has announced.

In an interview with Radio-Television Seychelles last week, Mr Adam, who is also the SPPF Secretary for Youth and Sports, said that the new movement of six to 30-year-olds would have the special task of rallying the country's young people to the cause of creating new citizens for the socialist society being built.

"The militants of the League will have a duty to penetrate the rest of the country's youth in their schools, the National Youth Service (NYS), the Seychelles Polytechnic and their places of work to transform them into a dedicated and solid base for the New Society," Mr Adam said.

The Youth League will be affiliated to the SPPF in the same way as the National Workers' Union and the Seychelles Women's Association.

Based at the Maison du Peuple on Latanier Road, the Youth League will be made up of the Young Pioneers for children between six and 12 years old, the Pioneers for those from the age of 12 until they join the National Youth Service (NYS), and the Young Militants for young people both inside and outside the NYS up to 30 years old.

The League will regroup the youth of the country and promote the fundamentals unity, dignity, fraternity, justice, self-reliance, discipline and socialist revolution among them.

It will also defend the interests of young people and work for their full integration in the political, social, economic and cultural development of the country.

Another objective will be to bring up a generation of united, disciplined, studious and hardworking young people with high moral values and fully involved in nation building.

The Youth League will be the only body to make coordinated representations to the SPPF and the Government on youth matters. It will develop friendly relations with similar progressive youth organisations in other countries with the aim of promoting international brotherhood and solidarity.

Membership will be open to all Seychellois youths who are committed to socialist principles and who are prepared to accept the movement's objectives and discipline.

Any child who wishes to join the Young Pioneers will be able to do so. However, this does not mean automatic entry into the Pioneers later.

Young people who want to join the Pioneers or Young Militants will have to apply according to procedures to be announced later.

However, a person who is between 16 (the entry age of the SPPF) and 30 who wants to join the Youth League but is not a member of the Front will have to join the party first.

On the other hand, a person who is between 16 and 30 years old who is already a member of the SPPF will not become a member of the League automatically. He or she will have to apply like anybody else.

A member of the Youth League will be able to apply for membership to the SPPF on reaching the required age. Membership of the Front will depend largely on the recommendations of the Youth League.

The structure of the Youth League will comprise of a General Conference, a National Committee, a National Secretariat, and District Committees.

The General Conference will be held once a year and will be composed of the National Committee and three members from each District Committee.

The National Committee is composed of eight members, with the SPPF Secretary for Youth and Sports as Chairman. The other seven members are members of the Front appointed by the Secretary-General of the SPPF.

The first National Committee led by Mr Adam includes Mrs Martha Rene, the Chairperson of the National Council for Children, Mr Patrick Berlouis, the Acting Director of the Polytechnic, Mr Bernard Sham-Laye, the NYS Director of training and Pedagogical Research, Mrs Antionette Jolicoeur, the Senior Youth Officer in the Ministry of Youth and Defence, Mr Mark Didon, a Regional Youth Officer in the same ministry, Mrs Simone Testa, the Principal Secretary in the President's Office, and Mr Gilles Lionnet.

The National Secretariat will carry out work given to it by the National Committee and the SPPF Central Committee.

There will be a District Committee in each SPPF district and another for the NYS villages.

The District Committee will be composed of a Chairman, who will be the member for youth on the district Branch Committee, and four other members, all members of the SPPF. The NYS District Committee will be composed of a chairman and four other members appointed by the Secretary-General of the SPPF.

The District Committees will bring young people together and promote among them activities in line with the objectives of the Youth League and the SPPF.

Three delegates of the Youth League will attend the National Congress of the SPPF.

CSO: 3400/486

SEYCHELLES

RED ARMY BUILD UP CLAIMED IN SEYCHELLES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jan 85 p 13

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Seychelles Resistance Movement in London claimed yesterday that it has evidence that the Soviet Union is supplying 'Grad' rockets and 'Sam' missiles with military advisers to the Seychelles.

A spokesman for the resistance movement told The Citizen from London yesterday that the organisation would soon be in a position to give "visual evidence" that the Russians had, in fact off-loaded "Grad" rockets at Victoria, the capital of Seychelles, in the past month.

He would not say how the movement had obtained this evidence.

"We have been aware of the Soviet build-up for some time. Some of the Western nations who have been sceptical of the growing Soviet influence in the Seychelles will be in for a surprise when they see evidence of the build-

up."

Only last month President Albert Rene held a Press conference in Victoria, attended by foreign Pressmen, in which he repeatedly denied that the Seychelles was becoming more and more under Soviet influence.

The latest developments are being closely watched by Western intelligence agencies, including the American CIA and MI5 in Britain.

The Sunday Telegraph in London reported at the weekend that it had evidence that Russia was supplying rockets and missiles with military advisers to the Seychelles.

The newspaper claimed that this was part of a plan to develop the island as a "watching and listening post".

The Americans, at present, are still leasing a tracking station on the main island of Mahé in the Seychelles.

CSO: 3400/469

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

TOURISM OBJECTIVES FOR 1985--As one of the most important sectors of the economy, tourism generated about half the Gross Domestic Product and 70 percent of the country's total foreign exchange earnings in 1983. It accounts for 15 percent of formal employment and a much higher percentage of secondary employment. Over a third of Government revenue in 1983 came directly from tourism, with very substantial secondary taxation benefits. "The Government believes that the only way to sustain recovery, to guarantee growth within the industry, to maximize visitor revenues and to secure maximum value added to the economy, is by adopting a strict policy of value for money," the Development Plan says. The industry's objectives are 100,000 visitors and 4,370 beds by 1988. The number of tourists in Seychelles on any one day will not exceed 4,000 or less than five percent of the country's population. Over the next five years, R345.2 million will be spent on rehabilitating and renovating existing tourist establishments, veloping such support facilities as a craft village, watersports, a national aquarium and historical sites and walks. [Excerpts] [Victoria NATION in English 12 Jan 85 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 3400/486

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. PROTEST MOVEMENT IN LIGHT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 9 Dec 84 p 2

["Kortom" Column by Willem de Klerk: "An Answer to False Accusations"]

[Text] The feature article of RAPPORT on this page gives our standpoint on the increased attack in the United States against South Africa.

For my part, I now want to answer the ticklish questions currently doing the rounds in the United States. No, I'm not speaking on behalf of the government. I do, however, speak on behalf of a significant group of South Africans--white, Colored and black. X

Probably a great number of National Party politicians will also agree with my views.

Policy

1. The government is not just treading water with black political rights. The reform agenda has as its first priorities matters such as: South African citizenship for blacks; the establishment of black municipalities and the expansion of their authority; the right of property ownership; removal of discrimination; representation of blacks in the country's decisionmaking procedures at the regional and national level; the development of a political model which extends the democracy to all the inhabitants of South Africa. -

2. The stated policy and methods of the government are to try and get, by means of consultation, deliberation and negotiation with a broad range of black leaders, joint consensus on objectives, methods, priorities and short-term actions in order to remove points of conflict and to jointly draw up a reform agenda.

The cabinet committee appointed for that purpose is, however, experiencing organized resistance by black organizations which do not want to enter into the discussion.

The cabinet committee has, however, conducted some successful discussions.

It is clear that another method must be followed.

An initiative is already being taken to hold confidential discussions at a senior level with black community leaders.

3. Hopefully this discussion and liaison action will lead to the creation of various discussion forums or round tables where all matters--from local problems to political rights and constitutional questions with respect to blacks--will be discussed and settled.

The step which should now be taken as soon as possible is the creation of representative councils and structures to coordinate this broad discussion so that advice can be turned into innovative government decisions.

These councils must be representative of various white and black interest groups.

4. There is strong pressure on the government, also from the ranks of its supporters, to pay urgent attention to the following matters:

--Detention without a hearing must be reviewed more drastically and limited to an absolute minimum. The public court must hear evidence without delay and pass judgment. This also applies to current detainees.

--Although the government has leveled off the forced relocation of people to a great extent, the relocation policy must now be halted. The above-mentioned joint council can give advice on that matter.

--The existing "apartheid laws" must be phased out and, after joint deliberation with black representatives, be replaced by new legislation on group rights which permanently says farewell to legal discrimination.

Support

It is more than just my conviction that these four views enjoy broad support in National Party circles, among a great number of black and colored South Africans and among significant number of whites.

The problem is that hostile powers--and Bishop Tutu apparently plays into their hands--do everything they can to strangle these four views and to sabotage reform for the sake of revolutionary instability.

8700

CSO: 3401/65

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK PRESS DISCUSSES PROTEST STRATEGY

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 28 Nov 84 p 19

[Editorial by Thinus Prinsloo: "Debate Among Blacks Has Two Sides"]

[Excerpt] The two sides of the self-examining debate in the black community on the question of work boycotts as a weapon in their liberation struggle and the accompanying violence in their residential areas are evident from letters prominently published this week in papers for blacks.

The message in the letter columns is that no one is opposed to the striving of blacks to liberate themselves--to obtain equal political rights in South Africa. The difference of opinion lies in the fact that part of the black community is sick and tired of being intimidated in various ways by their own people into participating more actively in things such as work boycotts.

In feature articles the papers stand by those who want peaceful change, but the message is that the hour glass for that is rapidly running out. Blacks were also warned in one feature article that talk about a long stay-away from work is irresponsible and dangerous.

In the main letter to the editor in DIE SOWETAN, sharp criticism is voiced against "students" who provoke innocent workers who have nothing to do with the boycotts. The writer--Innocent Victim--from Alexandra writes that the daily bloodsheds will not give them what they want. "How can the so-called leaders of tomorrow lead the people when they are monsters?"

Instead of building it up, they destroy the black nation, says the writer. He closes with the appeal: "Do you, students, really gain something by killing your own people? Can't you come to your senses . . .?"

In Sunday's CITY PRESS, Peter Ngwenya of Meadowlands represents the opposite line of thinking. He asks what has become of Soweto's brave attitude.

He calls those who go to work "traitors" and says that their selfish ideas will be revealed one day.

The writer points out that almost half of the black workers went to work while the other half went on strike. "What we need is 100 percent participation."

He ends his letter with the slogan: "On with the struggle! The time has arrived when we have nothing to lose except the chains that restrain us."

Here are a few more examples to show how the two camps explain their case: Z.M. Sigabanda of Johannesburg writes that he does not believe in violence to effect change in our beloved country.

Abdullah Phiri of Kwa-Bokhweni wants to know whether the UDF [United Democratic Front] fights for the liberation of blacks and whether that organization causes only unwanted deaths.

"Frank Talk" from Welkom writes that the recent stay-away from work campaign is the most effective strategy to bring the government to the negotiation table. CITY PRESS writes in its feature article that rumors of another stay-away from work--and this time a very long one--are irresponsible, stupid and very dangerous.

It is pointed out that prominent trade unions have rejected the appeals for another stay-away from work campaign and that they have disassociated themselves very clearly from that.

In an article in the magazine PACE, the Reverend Sam Buti of Alexandra gives his opinion: "The question about relevant and irrelevant black leaders is irrelevant. All of us are slaves . . ."

To the question regarding the cause of the division in the black community he answers: Blacks are an effective agent in the current system of divide and conquer. The system no longer divides them; they divide themselves.

In one of its articles, the magazine NEW DAWN deals with one of the most delicate problems in the black community--the education of its children. A spokesman of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) is quoted, according to whom the greatest concern is the great lack of teachers in black schools. A total of 87 percent of teachers in black schools never got a degree.

A former school principal, Mr Stan Edkins, points out the important difference: "When whites think of high school students, they think of children under 18 years old. Here (in black neighborhoods) the situation is different. Students are in their early twenties. They are adults. They feel they have the right to still be in school if they have not graduated yet."

Mr Edkins says that in 1976 (when large-scale disturbances broke out) there were seven schools in Soweto which offered a degree. In 1982 the number was 61. It is noteworthy that, of all the problem areas, Soweto this year had the least difficulties.

SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASING HOSTILITIES BETWEEN BLACKS, INDIAN MUSLIMS SEEN

East Burnham ARABIA: THE ISLAMIC WORLD REVIEW in English Dec 84 pp 16, 17

[Article by Malik Sello]

[Text]

Malik Sello reports on the recent wave of unrest in South Africa, an unfortunate aspect of which has been clashes between blacks and Indians, many of whom are Muslim. Sello suggests that an attempt to conscript Indians and Coloureds into military service may follow the granting of limited political rights to these communities: steadfast objection to this may earn Muslims respect from the blacks

South Africa's new tricameral parliament consists of three legislative chambers, the House of Assembly for Whites (178 seats), the House of Representatives for Coloureds (85 seats) and the House of Deputies for Indians (45 seats). Blacks in so-called "White areas" are only allowed civic political participation under the government-controlled Local Authorities Act. The rest, the majority, are expected to exercise "political freedom" in the Bantustans, Pretoria-controlled tribal labour reserves.

The recent price rises during the elections for the Coloureds' and Indians' chambers led to strikes and rioting by blacks. Black puppet mayors of the "city councils" set up under the Local Authorities Act illustrate the nefarious aims of Pretoria.

David Thebehali, Soweto's "mayor" for five years, left the council after saddling the township's two million people with a debt of around 20 million Rand. All this money was borrowed from abroad, principally West Germany and Switzerland, with Pretoria acting as guarantor.

Though the money was for the installation and upgrading of electricity, sewerage, storm water pipes and roads, it now has to be repaid by revenue from Soweto rents. With the average income standing at just R250 a month, Sowetans cannot afford the regular and large rent increases now demanded. Thebehali's successor, a Mr Tshabalala, is an illiterate millionaire. He has vowed to erect a fence around Soweto with toll gates at each of the three main entrances: all incoming and outgoing vehicles will have to pay an as yet

unspecified toll.

The recent unrest among the majority blacks was nationwide. Strikes affected major cities and industry was badly hit. Lives were lost but black morale was raised. What was particularly unfortunate however were the sporadic clashes between blacks and Indians. The Indians' and the Coloureds' uncertain political involvement as a community has created subtle divisions between them and the blacks, who demand a definite stance from them.

Indians, among whom Muslims are dominant, are the second richest minority after the Jews. Over the years, Indians have gained the reputation of being worst exploiters than the Jews. The ulema have always been apolitical and the Islamic organisations, cultural and educational. This quiescent situation has prevailed for perhaps 300 years in the case of the Malays, and 100 or so as far as the Indians are concerned.

Nonetheless individuals from the communities have sought to stir their people. Ahmad Kathrada played a prominent role in nationalist politics in the 1940s and 1950s. He is now serving a life sentence on Robben Island, alongside Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki, for furthering the aims of Umkhonto We Sizwe, the military wing of the African National Congress.

Imam Abdullah Haroon, whose sole aim was the propagation of Islam among the blacks, was killed in prison by the South African authorities. Ahmad Cassim, Omar Mattera, Jamaluddin Hamdulay and others have suffered prison terms and banning orders. Maulana Sema, who recently translated the Quran into Zulu, deserves special mention because of his great effort to reach the six million Zulus in their own language.

Sporadic clashes still occur where Muslims are victims of black anger. In Evaton, a black township outside Vereeniging, Indian-owned properties were looted and destroyed in August. Muslims were hardest hit. Copies of the Quran from the local Musjid were strewn all over the streets, mussallahs and other valuables stolen or destroyed.

The main questions are: will these outbreaks be repeated, and how should they be avoided? With the formation of the tricameral parliament and the granting of limited political rights to Indians and Coloureds, the next major issue will be that of military conscription. A steadfast

objection to army service may earn the Muslims respect from the blacks.

Mass detentions (200 were reported) of United Democratic Front members and leading personalities from other groups was the reaction of the authorities to the latest unrest. The high toll of deaths and injuries (over 60 deaths and about 1,000 injuries), shows that South African police are prepared to repeat the 1976 massacres unflinchingly: in fact these insurrections were as violent and widespread as those of 1976.

The mine strikes, led by Cyril Ramaphosa, that left 10 dead and 500 injured, show the increasing participation of all sectors to resist injustice. Ramaphosa's initiative is a trial case, the first "legal strike" by blacks in South African history. Botha gave this right to unions — the only political activity except civics allowed to urban blacks.

The state reacted more vigorously in 1982 when militant trade unionists Phomazile Gwetha and Sisa Njikelane of the South African Allied Workers Union were detained and released six times in succession. Dr Neil Aggett of the Food and Canning Workers Union became the 44th known person to die in prison. The latest death in detention is Johannes Ngalo, aged 26, in July. He is the 57th known victim of police brutality in prison in the last 20 years.

Recent events are a postscript to South Africa's apparent victory at regional level. It was foreshadowed by the collapse of the influence of the Front Line states. South Africa's carrot and stick principle emerged the victor. Military raids, counter insurgency operations, and the training and supplying of rebels with arms has been South Africa's main weapon since 1975.

South Africa's stick has been more like a bludgeon. It has:

- raided southern Angola, Maputo and Maseru;
- supported the Lesotho Liberation Army, Unita in Angola, Zipra in Zimbabwe and MNR in Mozambique;
- destroyed communications links like the Beira-Mutare rail and pipeline, the Maputo-Beira road, the Maputo-Chicualacuala railroad and Angola's Benguela railroad. Mozambique's Caborra Bassa Electricity Scheme has also been attacked;
- sabotaged two-thirds of Zimbabwe's air force with bomb blasts at Gweru;
- manipulated migrant workers' remittances: there are 200,000 Basotho,

60,000 Mozambicans and 40,000 Zimbabweans working in South Africa.

The Front Line states have crumbled under South Africa's blows. In May Mozambique signed a peace treaty, the much publicised Inkomati Accord. Robert Mugabe promised not to allow ANC bases on Zimbabwe's territory after independence in 1980. Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho expelled 100 ANC members in 1982 after the Maseru raid. Swaziland continues to expel or detain ANC activists. Quert Masire of Botswana has confined all South African exiles to Dukwe Refugee Camp, deep in the Botswana forests and promised not to support ANC. Angola is still engaged in talks, held twice in Cape Verde Islands, with South Africa. It hopes to rid itself of South African backing for Unita.

Botha's aim is to bring about a southern African "Constellation of States" with South Africa at its centre. In addition to the 10 "homelands," 9 southern African states are destined to become unwilling (if not willing) economic and political partners in Botha's plans. Already Swaziland has been promised Ingwavuma as a reward for good neighbourliness. One million Zulus will be affected by this transfer of 3,000 square miles of land. Swaziland will cease to be land locked.

CSO: 3400/478

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTER VIEWS BLACK AFFAIRS IN WESTERN CAPE

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 18 Dec 84 p 11

[First of three part series by Riaan de Villiers]

[Text]

IS the final confrontation between the government and the squatter movement on the cards?

This question is occupying many minds at the end of a turbulent year which saw further bitter clashes in the 10-year-old war on the Cape Flats — and has brought prospects of worse to come in 1985.

The year started off with the new government blueprint for controlling the presence of blacks in the Cape still firmly in force.

Announced last year, it centred around the construction of a huge new township for blacks on the False Bay coast — Khayelitsha.

The core of the plan was simply to settle all blacks with rights to be in the Western Cape — including all those in the established townships of Langa, Nyanga, and Guguletu — in Khayelitsha and to repatriate all "illegal" blacks — who may number 100 000 — to the homelands.

The squatter camps would be cleared once and for all and the Cape sealed off against further influx.

It was an Orwellian blueprint, commonly described as a vast forced

removal project for concentrating all legal blacks in an easily-controllable semi-urban homeland and dumping the rest back in the rural areas.

Massive contracts were dished out for Khayelitsha and government ministers repeatedly declared that Crossroads would be cleared before the end of the year.

However, like others before it, the latest control strategy ground to a halt in the face of reality.

Moratorium

Protests mounted against shelter demolition raids aimed at keeping the lid on the squatter camps until they could be cleared.

This led to the "Koornhof moratorium" on shelter demolitions, which has triggered off the biggest expansion of the Crossroads complex in any given year.

Similarly, the government was forced to stop action at KTC after eight months of raids, arrests and negotiations failed to force a small squatter group fleeing violence in Crossroads to move a kilometre back to the Crossroads complex.

People kept on streaming in from the home-

lands and even top officials of the Western Cape Development Board eventually acknowledged that influx control was failing.

The plan to move the established black communities was slated when it emerged that two Khayelitshas would be needed to house them, let alone the legal squatters.

Development of Khayelitsha stalled as well. It was designed as a self-build scheme on the pre-supposition that 99-year leasehold would be granted to residents.

However, Cape Nationalists continued to block leasehold in terms of their traditional "coloured preference" philosophy. They had ironically failed to realize that leasehold had become functional for an updated control strategy.

By mid-year it was clear the authorities were getting nowhere and would have to think again.

Macro-politics also changed. The new dispensation was launched and it emerged that control over black affairs would be restructured.

Dr Piet Koornhof finally bowed out, coming close to acknowledging that he had failed to

solve any problems related to squatting and influx.

Abortive draft

Attempts under his guidance to draw up new post-Riekert influx control legislation were finally abandoned after the third abortive draft, and a cabinet committee under Mr Chris Heunis started to reassess the position of blacks outside the homelands, as well as urbanization.

Squatter control stopped abruptly and reports filtered through that the government was rethinking its Western Cape blueprint.

The results came in two major policy announcements in October, the first at the Cape National Party's annual congress.

After weeks of behind-the-scenes politicking, Mr P W Botha finally lowered the boom on the "coloured preference" philosophy and its two concrete policy arms — the withholding of 99-year leasehold and the Coloured Labour Preference Policy (CLPP), in terms of which blacks could be employed only if no suitable coloureds were available.

Historically, these measures were aimed at keeping blacks out of the Western Cape. However, both measures had become outdated and had been working against the government's interests rather than for it.

As Mr Botha told congress, they served only to disadvantage blacks who were permanently here already, and the only effect of the CLPP was to retard economic growth.

Mr Botha also said bluntly that the government couldn't afford to build Khayelitsha on its own, that the private sector demanded 99-year leasehold as security for lending blacks money to build with themselves — and that the squatter camps couldn't be cleared if Khayelitsha wasn't built.

This pointed to the fact that neither concession was incompatible with continued action against illegals — or harsher influx control.

This was further underlined when Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, told congress the concessions did not mean the "doors of the Cape would be opened to blacks" and reaffirmed the government's policy of repatriating "illegals".

Leasehold

Nevertheless, Mr Botha stated clearly that blacks had the right to live and work in the Cape on the same basis as anywhere else.

While this was not spelled out, he left little doubt that 99-year leasehold would be granted in the established townships as well — a significant deviation from the original Khayelitsha blueprint.

He also made it clear that the government intended to allow some degree of legal urbanization — which seemed to open the way to a rethink about the squatters as well.

Behind the scenes the government was again being advised to recognize the squatter camps and upgrade them, which would allow voluntary

movement only to Khayelitsha and relieve the township from some of its ideological stigma.

But this was not to be.

Later that month, Dr Koornhof's successor, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced in Pretoria that the existing squatter camps would be cleared completely and that all squatters — legals and illegals — would be moved to Khayelitsha.

"Illegals" would not get rights to live and work in the Cape and he emphasized the move did not mean their presence was being condoned.

Only "legals" would get core houses and "illegals" would have to build shacks on serviced sites to be laid out in the area.

Removal of 70 000

"Maximum co-operation" would be sought from squatters, but he left no doubt that they would ultimately have to move.

No squatter leaders were consulted and the resettlement project boils down to the forced removal of up to 70 000 people.

The authorities have presented the move as an attempt to improve squatters' conditions. But contrary to popular belief, most squatters are likely to be worse off at Khayelitsha than before.

Crossroads is overcrowded and unpleasant in some ways, but many legals have large and comfortable shacks.

Many dislike the minute and soulless Khayelitsha cores which some have condemned as "pigsties", "toilet houses" and "rabbit

hutches".

Controversial Crossroads leader Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana has made much capital out of this.

"Khayelitsha is not better than Crossroads — it is the worst squatter camp in the Cape," he has declared.

For "illegals", physical conditions may improve, but economically most or all of them are likely to be worse off than before.

What is often forgotten is that "illegals" are not only unable to get houses but can also not be legally employed.

This means that at least 50 000 people who are not allowed to earn a living are to be resettled some 12km further from Cape Town than they are now, with no formal means of life support.

Many "illegals" scratch a living in a fragile web of informal economic activity built up in and around Crossroads over a number of years, which will be disrupted if they are moved.

Seen in this light, the project is a massive dumping operation.

As a leading squatter spokesman says: "The problem is where people will get work, food and money. Crossroads is nearer Cape Town and nearer the market. If they send people to Khayelitsha without rights, they are going to suffer. What does it help to have a better shack if you starve?"

Ultimately, however, the government's motives for the move — as well as the squatters' reasons for rejecting it — are much more deep-seated than that.

SOUTH AFRICA

EAST CAPE BLACK LOCAL COUNCILS CAUSE OF TOWNSHIP UNREST

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 4 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Kin Bentley and Raymond Hill]

[TLxt] Black local councils have given rise to as much township unrest in the Eastern Cape as they have in the Vaal Triangle, Opposition MPs in the region claimed today.

They were commenting on the Government-initiated survey which has laid the source of unrest in the Vaal Triangle at the door of the black councils.

The mayors of Kayamandi in Port Elizabeth and Kwanoduhle in Uitenhage have defended their positions and discounted rumours of corruption in black local government.

But the Mayor of Rini Town Council, Gramstown, Mr B B Zondani, said the protesters "have a case" and agreed with PFP MPs that the only solution was to give blacks a voice at national level.

Mr John Malcomess, PFP for Port Elizabeth Central, called on the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to release the full report of a survey by Professor Tjaart van der Walt.

(Dr Viljoen said yesterday he accepted most of the recommendations made by Prof Van der Walt. The full report was withheld, however, and Dr Viljoen released only parts of it.)

The 970-page survey by Prof Van der Walt, Rector of Potchefstroom University, has called for a judicial inquiry into rumours of corruption, self-enrichment and maladministration in black local government.

Dr Viljoen said he favoured an inquiry, but a final decision about this could not be taken till after police had completed investigations into a number of cases of alleged corruption involving the councils.

The report also called for urgent attention to be given to improving communications between residents, development boards and town councils.

Mr Malcommess said the survey was the second Government-initiated investigation into black unrest which laid the blame for the unrest on factors other than that of "incitement by revolutionary elements"--the Government usual scapegoat.

He said the decision of Mr Viljoen to release only parts of the report was regrettable because "excerpts are inevitably selective."

He added: "The full report would probably take the matter a lot further."

Mr Malcommess said had been approached on a number of occasions by people with problems concerning black local authorities.

He cited the case of a woman in Veeplaas who was allegedly "thrown out of her home which was then taken over by the deputy mayor". This sort of thing created problems, he said.

"Until such time as black local authorities are representative of the majority of black people, there will be continuing problems," he said.

He said the councils were not fully representative, as evidence by the low percentage polls in the elections.

This was the second report to lay the blame for unrest on the political situation in the country, the other being the Cillie Commission report which investigated the Soweto riots in 1976, he said.

Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany, said: "To imply you can palm off the legitimate political aspirations of blacks by offering them a greater say in local government is to delude yourself.

"Until meaningful political participation is granted blacks at national level, the dissatisfaction will continue."

Mr Andres Savage, the PFP MP for Walmer, said: "Unless the Government gets down to serious negotiations with credible black leaders soon, unrest will increase in frequency and severity and in many unrelated places.

"The report of the Van der Walt survey has come up with something which most already know, that the black unrest is not primarily an education shortcoming, but dissatisfaction over Government-imposed political structures."

Mr Savage said the councils were rejected because they were seen by blacks as being the full extent of the political rights that the Government was offering them.

He said the genuine black leaders "had not had a hand in the creation of these institutions".

Mr Zondani said in Grahamstown he could understand the opposition which certain groups were expressing against black local authorities.

"Politically, they have a case," he said.

But he disagreed with the use of destruction and violence in expressing discontent with the situation. He said it would only leave the urban blacks worse off.

Mr Zondani said the whole concept of black urban councils was "too little, too late".

The only solutions was for blacks to be involved in the affairs of the country at national level.

The Mayor of Kayamandi, Mr Tamsinga Linda, said he had no comment to make on Professor Van der Walt's call for a judicial inquiry, neither was he able to speak on behalf of other black councils.

But he emphasised that there was no question of corruption in his council.

The Mayor of Kwanobuhle, Mr P J Tini, said it was "most unnecessary" for a judicial inquiry to be appointed to look into the running of black councils. Even if such an inquiry were to be conducted, it would "draw a blank."

"As far as black councils are concerned in the Eastern Cape, there is absolutely no corruption," he said.

"Last year's unrest in the townships was definitely not caused by councils. The unrest emanated from the education problem."

Mr Mkhufeli Jack, president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, said his organisation totally rejected black local authorities.

CSO: 3400/474

SOUTH AFRICA

NO TO NON-RACIAL SUBURB IN EAST LONDON

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 9 Jan 85 p 3

[Text]

EAST LONDON — There was no provision for a racially mixed residential area in the Group Areas Act, a spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said yesterday.

Mr Bertie Nel was responding to queries concerning the proposed implementation of an area in East London where all races could live together.

He said nobody could proclaim such an area. Applications from the city council or the community would have to be

submitted to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

If the proposal were accepted then a permit allowing all races in the area to live together would be issued.

Mr Nel said such a decision would probably only be made by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

"It has never been done so far although a few individual cases have been considered and granted," he said.

He added that an area would first have to be found before such a proposal could be submitted to the minister for consideration. —
DDR

CSO: 3400/476

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE FOR BLACKS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 13 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Graham Watts]

[Text] The government's attempt to come up with a constitutional formula for blacks has yet to achieve one of its most important tasks--finding someone to talk to.

With this year's first Cabinet meeting due on Wednesday, and Parliament to open in a fortnight, two of the country's most important moderate black politicians this week repeated their refusal to appear before the Cabinet's constitutional committee.

One of them, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Inkatha, revealed for the first time this week that he told Mr P W Botha during their recent meeting--their first in four years--that he would not appear before the committee.

And the Rev Sam Buti, mayor of Alexandra and probably the single most important participant in the government-created urban local authority system, said the government should not even bother with an invitation to him to appear.

Spokesman for the United Democratic Front and the National Forum Committee, the two umbrella bodies for hundreds of black organisations working 'outside the system', also this week "categorically" ruled out discussions with the committee.

The Cabinet Special Committee on Black Constitutional Development under the chairmanship of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, was set up at the end of 1983, soon after the referendum on the new constitution gave the go-ahead for the inclusion of coloured and Indian representatives in central government.

It has held several rounds of talks with leaders of some of the 'independent' and 'self-governing' homelands and with black town councillors whose credibility has been questioned on the basis of the small percentage polls they mustered in their elections.

Informal

Although it is understood that the government has had informal talks with a number of black politicians, including those working 'outside the system', it is believed it merely heard them repeat the message: announce your intention to scrap apartheid and to negotiate without preconditions, lift the ban on the ANC and PAC, and release all political prisoners.

Mr Heunis said this week that the committee had had "wide and broad discussions with a wide spectrum of opinion". He said it wasn't necessary for all discussions on constitutional matters to be held by the committee itself. Individual members of the committee were holding talks all the time.

He conceded that committee members, both formally and informally, had not "so far" heard "a representative opinion of all black leaders" but that did not mean they would not do so.

Inquiry

He stressed that the committee was involved in an "on-going" inquiry. He said it was also a "negotiating instrument".

"We also negotiate in the committee," he said. "Take the issue of citizenship. When decisions are taken on the question of citizenship, they will also be taken because of the fact of these discussions and negotiations."

It is widely believed that the government is shortly to announce a common South African citizenship under a formula that is still able to keep political rights separate.

Some observers saw this as a small but significant victory for those involved in talks with the committee.

But Chief Buthelezi shrugged it off: "I am already a South African citizen," he said. "I have a South African passport. It may be a victory for people like the Ciskeians, but it is no victory for me. I am not a foreigner, and by refusing to accept independence I ensure that I shall never be."

Mr Buti said that the demand for a common South African citizenship was as old as apartheid. "If it is a victory it is one for those in jail and in exile," he said.

--Chief Buthelezi also revealed this week that he had "got the impression" from meetings with both Mr P W Botha and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development and of Education, that the Buthelezi Commission was being viewed positively by the government.

The commission's seven-volume report, published in March 1982, called for a constitutional formula of shared power among all the people of Natal and Kwazulu.

CSO: 3400/475

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPORTANCE OF BLACK RECRUITMENT IN SADF VIEWED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jan 85 p 6

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THE RECRUITMENT of blacks into the Defence Force as a means of "propping up apartheid" may be more important to the long term future of South Africa than the new tri-racial parliament, according to Dr Philip Frankel of the University of the Witwatersrand.

"A good proportion of contemporary South African politics is concerned with attempts to extend the legitimacy of the state," he notes in his new book on the Defence Force, "Pretoria's Praetorians."

The degree to which "subject races can be encouraged to identify with the activities of the Defence Force" may be more vital to hopes of gaining greater legitimacy for the state than political co-optation and constitutional change, he contends.

But, he says, few blacks (Africans, coloureds and Indians) recognise the SADF as a legitimate institution because the "deep sense of illegitimacy attached to the white state carries over to its agents".

Despite the suspicion, however, with which the SADF is viewed by most blacks, military personnel no longer have to actively recruit blacks into the Defence Force.

Blacks serve in the SADF as volunteers and there are more black volunteers than the Defence Force can absorb, enabling the SADF to screen and select its black recruits.

Dr Frankel's explanation for this apparent anomaly

is that the Defence Force offers blacks a chance of improving their lot which is largely denied to them in the wider society.

"Given the limited number of channels available to upwardly mobile blacks in apartheid society, the Defence Force, the South African Police and the state bureaucracy are important career outlets for individual members

of subordinate race groups ..."

While service in these institutions carries the risk of alienation from the black community (families of the elite 21 Battalion had to be evacuated from Soweto in 1976 for "fear of their personal safety"), the decision to serve in them is "not entirely irrational in terms of the material rewards made available to those willing to make such a commitment".

Dr Frankel does not foresee white control of the SADF being jeopardised by the inflow of blacks. Nor does he conceive of a Defence Force served by black generals or even brigadiers and colonels.

But he does anticipate the rise of blacks to "lower and middle-ranking" command positions, particularly in the ethnic units — which will constitute a black pressure group within the Defence Force of which the white leadership will have to take account.

The strategic situation of these officers "at the nexus between the white command and the blackening ranks" could result in reforms spilling over from the SADF into the

wider community, particularly if the white command feels the need to consolidate the loyalty of its black officers with reforms in civil society.

Dr Frankel chronicles key landmarks in the rise of blacks in the Defence Force: the re-establishment in 1963 of the Cape Corps (now re-designated the South African Coloured Corps); the later founding of the Indian Corps; the formation in the late 1970s of the various ethnic or regional battalions for blacks, as well as the earlier formation of elite supra-ethnic Battalion 21; and, finally, the creation of national defence forces in the nominally independent "homelands".

As he notes, the increasing use of blacks in the SADF contradicts a deep rooted fear that it is inimical to the long term security of the white state, that the risk of blacks using their guns to topple white paramilitary is too great.

Two factors override without eliminating this fear: the inability of white society to meet all the manpower needs of the SADF and the Rhodesian experience (where black soldiers helped prolong

the life of Rhodesia after UDI in 1966).

Dr Frankel says the SAP helped to pave the way for the deployment of black soldiers by their skilful and discreet use of black policemen to augment their numbers.

"Leaders of the SADF have for some years expressed admiration at the ability of the SAP to quietly yet quite effectively solve manpower problems similar to theirs by bringing blacks into their ranks, albeit in a carefully controlled manner," he says.

"Today, many white commanders on the borders wax enthusiastic over the fighting capacity of their 'non-white' soldiers."

Despite this, however, there are still differences within the military establishment over the use of black soldiers.

Where General Magnus Malan and his "managerially-minded followers" favour the use of black soldiers, some officers still fear that use of black soldiers will ultimately open up a veritable "Pandora's box of institutional problems".

* Pretoria's Praetorians (Cambridge University Press).

SOUTH AFRICA

OPPOSITION PARTY PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

Schisms in Progressive Camp

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 21 Nov 84 p 14

[Editorial: "Opposition Disturbances"]

[Text] The political party restructuring launched in South Africa by the new constitutional dispensation is gradually becoming operative. The disturbances in Colored and Indian ranks have not taken a clear form yet and it might still take several years before the various lines of thinking become clear in the various parties.

In white politics a greater fluidity has come about, which recently has become noticeable through the entry of three New Republic Party members of parliament into the National Party, and the division in the Progressive Federal Party over matters such as the compulsory service and obedience to a law they disagree with. These are symptoms of accelerated transgressing of old party limits in various directions --a process which will not end soon because new problems in a new system require new ideas.

A considerable number of NRP [New Republic Party] members apparently do not accept that that party is at a dead end. And now it looks as if the fashionable left wing of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] has come to the same conclusion on its growth potential in white politics.

Therefore the true Progges [progressives] in the PFP don't care if in their acceleration toward the left they lose the more moderate elements in the party. As far as the old Progges are concerned, those elements are merely appendices which came to the party as Refs [reformers] and Feds [federalists] after the old United Party had its last convulsions.

Whatever may happen tomorrow at the caucus meeting of the PFP, a movement is growing in that party which cannot be halted by conciliation and words of comfort; the division is so profound that sooner or later it must lead to an open break.

That opens up interesting possibilities, such as, for example, that of the Conservative Party becoming the official opposition in the House of Assembly.

The question also arises where Mr Harry Schwarz and the other moderates in the PFP will find a new home. It will be difficult for them to join the NRP, for personal feelings between those groups have been very strong for many years.

These questions and other ones, such as the course the English-language press will take for example, may be answered in the coming few months.

Disputes Over Defense Issues

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 25 Nov 84 p 14

[Editorial: "Alternatives"]

[Text] The annual disagreement within the PFP on matters of defense, and the accompanying commentary as to the patriots and non-patriots in the party seems unavoidable.

This year, however, there is ample reason to look beyond the commonplace of party politics. It is oversimplification to dismiss the PFP's opposition to compulsory military service as a step which would be welcomed by the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

It is also true that the PFP, in the best tradition of constructive opposition politics, has put its alternative proposals--amongst others a highly multiracial, professional Defense Force--on the table.

Now it is justified to require that party to testify before the committee investigating the functioning of the Defense Force and Krygkor [Arms Corporation]. If the PFP wants to espouse a cause, it should be able to withstand the test of objective and realistic criteria.

On the other hand, one must also expect the committee and the government to go beyond the political party hubbub and have a sound and objective look at the PFP proposals. Too much is at stake not to carefully weigh the merits of all proposals.

It should also be acknowledged that, right or wrong, there is a degree of political controversy with respect to the Defense Force. There ought to be appreciation for the idea that the Defense Force must be acceptable to all racial groups in the country and for the mixed feelings regarding the use of the Defense Force in riot situations in black neighborhoods.

South Africa could benefit from a sound reconsideration of the Defense Force and its future role.

8700

CSO: 3401/65

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA-BUTHELEZI TALKS REPORTED

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 3 Dec 84 p 12

[Text] The confirmation that a public discussion was held between the State President and the prime minister of KwaZulu--after the estrangement of almost 2 years ago--was a surprise, but not an entirely unexpected one.

The demands imposed upon responsible leaders by the problems of South Africa are like a law of nature which must let people of the stature of Mr P.W. Botha and Captain Gatsha Buthelezi approach each other. It is really self-evident that they would talk with each other.

President Botha is standing in the vanguard of reform and the creation of a new South Africa, with two thirds of the white voters and a considerable number of Coloreds and Indians supporting him. Captain Buthelezi represents the largest black population group and enjoys unequalled black support as the leader of Inkatha and the Black Alliance.

Both are Christians, both reject violence as a method for change and both are seriously dedicated to the ideal of justice and a good future for every person in this subcontinent.

Unfortunately there is an unsavory element among whites and blacks which will sharply condemn meetings and discussions such as this one. The whites opposed to that relentlessly believe in white supremacy, and the blacks which would strike at Captain Buthelezi preach violence and revolution. The realities of South Africa, a country of various minority groups, are not taken into account.

However, as President Botha said, in the interest of stability and progress of South Africa he and Captain Buthelezi talked together in a spirit of mutual respect. More discussions may follow.

South Africa may be thankful that these two leaders have extended their hands again in friendship. A better understanding and healthier relations can result from that.

Such discussions deserve the support and prayers of anyone who means well for our country.

8700

CSO: 3401/64

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC LEADERS ON TERRORISM, FUTURE PLANS

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 11 Dec 84 p 13

[Report on interview with ANC leaders by BEELD correspondent Piet Muller:
"BEELD and ANC Discuss Troubling Questions"]

[Text] During a visit to Lusaka last week, an Afrikaans paper had, for the first time in decades, a probing discussion with leaders of the ANC. The meeting was arranged by the Center for Intergroup Studies in Cape Town and it is a result of various pleas made recently for a discussion between the Government and the ANC. The pleas were made by, amongst other people, businessman Mr Tony Bloom and the Stellenbosch scholar Professor Willie Esterhuyse. At a meeting of the Reformatory Association in Potchefstroom last week, a similar plea was made to the Government. A national member of parliament recently stated that individual politicians might perhaps talk with members of the ANC, but that much will have to happen before the Government and the ANC talk to each other directly. Piet Muller reports.

Can a discussion between the South African government and the ANC ever take place? Will the ANC, for example, ever be prepared to suspend its policy of violence and terror in order to pursue a dialogue and a policy of negotiation? Will it abandon, for example, its campaign against homeland leaders?

These were the types of questions asked of ANC leaders by BEELD in a discussion lasting 5 hours.

It is clear that a dialogue between the National Party and the ANC is still far off, unless something dramatic and unexpectedly happens to bring those two parties to the negotiation table.

Our neighboring states in the north still maintain steadfastly, however, that such a discussion can be held. They say straightforwardly that peace is only possible if Afrikaners and the ANC can come to an agreement. Behind this statement, of course, is the hidden fear that the fighting might expand until all of Southern Africa is ablaze.

ANC members go out of their way to explain that the organization has put strong emphasis on the principle of peaceful change ever since its founding in 1911--until the organization was outlawed in 1960 and there was no other possibility open to it but to use arms.

This invites a counter question: does the central committee of the ANC have adequate control over its military wing, Umkonto we Siswe, led by its communist strategist Joe Slovo? Can a planned terrorist operation be eliminated on short notice?

This again leads to an answer which makes one suspect that in reality strong control over Umkonto is not possible. The placers of bombs are not always willing to accept the authority of their political leaders.

It is clear that there are people in the ANC who would be very pleased to have a dialogue with the South African Government. It is just as clear, however, that they must be very careful not to lose their credibility through inviting the anger of the militants. That probably also applies to their supporters within the anti-apartheid movement.

If such a meeting were ever to take place, there would be plenty of things, however, on which a fruitful discussion on a broad range could be held between the two parties. Both are convinced, for example, that South Africa will have to find its very own solution if the claims of all people and groups are to be satisfied.

Also with respect to group rights there does not appear to be much difference between the National Party and the ANC. The "Vrijheidshandves" [freedom covenant] of the ANC, the political credo of the organization, states, for example, that "all groups must be protected by the law . . . and that all people have the same right to develop their languages and continue their own culture and customs."

As one of the people with whom BEELD talked put it: "History has thrown us together. Whether we like it or not, we all have to co-exist."

It was clear from the discussion that the ANC itself does not have an all-embracing master plan for a future South African constitution. That is a topic whose particularities will have to be worked out during negotiations among all the groups.

In the ANC, just as among thinking Nationalists, there is interest in federalism as a possible key to a solution, because "it would be a mistake to over-centralize South Africa."

During the interview there were also various favorable references to President P.W. Botha's proposed division of the country into eight areas for the sake of promoting economic development.

Although the homeland policy is rejected as something which restricts black citizens of South Africa to certain parts of their country and which robs them of their citizenship, a fruitful discussion is still possible on that.

There was probing discussion about the national states as a political reality which could not be put aside merely with rhetoric. There was also a clear eagerness to hear about the current thoughts on that in government circles.

It is clear that the ideas of democratic regional governments are not unacceptable to the ANC.

There is great firmness with respect to the civil service: South Africa is "over-governed" and the civil service must be curbed. One gets the impression that a fruitful discussion could be held on decentralization and devolution of authorities to local government bodies.

The only condition stipulated by them is that "federalism must not legalize inequality."

They are, for example, in favor of each group protecting its own language and culture in its own system of education, but they also expect that education not to justify inequality, but rather to cultivate a common South Africanism.

The one issue on which the National Party and the ANC might exchange hard words, and which could throw a scare into South African businessmen, is the economy. Just as the National Party believed just a few decades ago, the ANC also believes that the state should exercise control over the economy and that it especially should strike at monopolies.

For that matter, the economic policy of the ANC shows a remarkable similarity to the standpoint of the HNP [Herstigste Nasionale Party] and the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]. When that was pointed out to them, it was cause for rejoicing!

One might sum up their standpoint as follows: The South African economy is dominated by about seven companies, and therefore the state ought to have a say in what they do and decide.

Monopolies must be disbanded and companies should, for example, not be allowed to invest their profits abroad, but they should plough them back in the form of additional investments in South Africa. This applies especially to mines and banks.

It is not clear exactly how the state should control the economy. It looks as if they prefer the Zambian model in which the state is the majority shareholder of large companies, but in which the management remains in the hands of businessmen.

(Read more about, amongst other things, the ANC's assurance that "no terrorism will be committed against white schools" and about why the organization is at loggerheads with Captain Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu-ed.)

8700

CSO: 3401/64

SOUTH AFRICA

MACHEL'S IMAGE, INFLUENCE DESCRIBED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 28 Dec 84 p 8

[Article: "Machel's Charisma Opens Doors"]

[Text] The important role played by President Samora Machel of Mozambique in South Africa's foreign relations makes it rather incomprehensible that he is still such an unknown figure.

In the most recent newsletter of the South Africa Foundation, more light is shed on the disposition of this man.

According to all that is heard, he is a relatively talkative person with a buoyant disposition. And he knows the proverbial art of "making friends and influencing people."

According to reports, Machel got in touch with people such as Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal and Bettino Craxi of Italy before President P. W. Botha's visit to Europe earlier this year. He allegedly asked them to receive the then South African prime minister cordially.

Thanks to historical ties with Portugal and more recent ties forged with Italy, Machel has good friends in those countries.

These friendships have for a time been overshadowed by the friendly overtures towards Moscow, which awarded the Lenin Peace Prize to President Machel in 1977.

More recently, however, Machel declared that Mrs Thatcher is the political leader whom he most admires.

It was also President Machel's friendship with Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe which persuaded the latter not to drive away whites who could help keep the country going.

President Machel's captivating nature is perhaps in part to be attributed to his ethnic origin--he is a Shangaan.

An article about the Shangaans has just appeared in the French magazine ETUDES in which reference was made to historical ties with South Africa.

According to tradition, Shangaan leaders must be buried at the foot of the Spookberg in Tongaland--which is located within South Africa.

The article also tells of Machel's years as a nurse in what was then Portuguese East Africa and the discrimination in wages between blacks and Portuguese.

President Machel is the sixth African leader to openly negotiate with South Africa, but he went further by signing the Accord of Nkomati.

According to the French publication, the question is now whether the accord can in fact lead to meaningful relations with respect to aid and cooperation.

The accord serves at any rate as a lesson that ideology is not of vital importance in Africa.

12271

CSO: 3401/84

SOUTH AFRICA

HENDRICKSE CRITICIZES UDF, BOESAK, CHURCH LEADERS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Dec 84 p 6

[Article: "'Will Sweep Away Those Obstructing': Hendrickse Chops at UDF, Boesak"]

[Text] Kimberley--The Labor Party has accepted the invitation to work for a new South Africa and will continue in its new course single-mindedly, purposefully and with perseverance, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labor Party, said here yesterday evening.

In a speech at his party's congress, the Reverend Hendrickse said that those who are obstructing the party will be swept away.

In a biting attack on the United Democratic Front (UDF) and its patron, Dr Alan Boesak, the Reverend Hendrickse said that the UDF is a reactionary movement that owes its existence to the Labor Party's decision to participate in the new constitutional dispensation.

"The UDF," he said to loud applause, "is neither united nor democratic."

The Labor Party must accept that there will always be movements like the UDF.

The Reverend Hendrickse expressed his thanks to members of the Roman Catholic Church who ignored the appeal by Archbishop Denis Hurley to boycott the August elections.

He also expressed his appreciation to the people in the Dutch Reformed Missionary Church, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church and his own Congregationalist Church who support the Labor Party.

The Reverend Hendrickse reaffirmed that he will not give in to the demands of leaders of the Congregationalist Church that he should resign as clergyman of the church because of his political status.

"I believe that what I am doing is the will of God and of the people," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

MGWALI APPLIES TO SUPREME COURT ON REMOVAL ISSUE

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 8 Jan 85 p 6

[Article by Kin Bentley]

[Text] An application to the Supreme Court for an order declaring that "Ciskei has no lawful administrative powers over Mgwali" will be made around the middle of January, according to a lawyer acting on behalf of the Mgwali Residents' Association (MRA).

Mgwali is the 8 000-strong community near Stutterheim which is threatened with removal to Frankfort in Ciskei.

Mr Geoff Budlender, of the Legal Resources Centre, met members of the MRA before Christmas and is preparing the application.

There is apparently an agreement between South Africa and Ciskei whereby Ciskei administers schools, pensions and welfare in this "black spot", which is one of several in the "white corridor" between Ciskei and Transkei threatened with removal to Ciskei.

The MRA has been unable to get a look at the agreement.

In February last year 15 members of the MRA, including a blind man and 96-year-old Mr Herman Gija, were arrested by Ciskei police who raided the South African village. They were released soon afterwards.

In reply to a question put in Parliament by PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said the South African Government had protested to Ciskei about the incursion.

A member of the MRA and son of title-deed holder Mr Herman Gija, Mr Kidwell Gija, said the community was one of the oldest African Christian settlements in South Africa.

There were about 150 title-deeds held by Mgwali residents. These dated back to the 1960s when the Rev Tiyo Soga, the first ordained black missionary in South Africa, was granted them on behalf of the Reformed Presbyterian Church by the Cape Government.

Mr Soga trained in Scotland where he married Janet Burnside, a teacher. On their return, they went about converting the community to Christianity, giving them agricultural training and establishing some of the first facilities for black education in South Africa.

The huge Mgwali Institution, build in 1853, today stands empty: a hollow shell which, says Mr Gija, was a leading place of learning when the community was sure of its future. Farming had also been disrupted by the threat of removal, he said.

The people had been accustomed to a church-based authority, together with the secular authority of the Stutterheim magistrate, for more than 100 years, until Ciskei was recently given control over the area through Chieftainess Nolizwe. "And she doesn't even live at Mgwali", he added.

Mr Gija said the last elected headman, Mr Zolile Fetsha, resigned because he was no longer allowed to conduct the administration through the Stutterheim magisterial authority, but had to deal with the Zwelitsha-based authority of Ciskei.

He said most of those in favour of removal had no vested interest in remaining at Mgwali, many being squatters. Following a visit by an MRA delegation to the Stutterheim magistrate, alleged illegal allocation of land to squatters by the tribal authorities had ceased.

The question of who administers Mgwali was the immediate problem of the community, but the ever-present threat of removal will remain, Mr Gija said, until the Government finally scraps the idea of resettling them at Frankfort and allows him to live in peace.

He said those squatters, teachers and civil servants in favour of moving to Frankfort should do so, but the traditional inhabitants of Mgwali would rather die than leave their historical homeland.

CSO: 3400/474

SOUTH AFRICA

PARTY OFFICIAL HELD IN CISKEI

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] King William's Town.--The vice-chairman of Ciskei's ruling National Independence Party and vice rector of the L L Sebe Teachers' Training College in Zwelitsha, Mr W M Zantsi, has been detained.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Ciskei Police liaison officer, Colonel G A Ngaki.

Col Ngaki said Mr Zantsi was being held under Section 26 of the National Security Act.

Mrs N Zantsi said yesterday her husband had been taken from his Alice home on Monday afternoon.

She was not allowed to see him and was not told where he was being held.

--The Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, is to meet with the Ciskei Cabinet on Monday.

The meeting follows an inquiry into the death of two Ciskeian soldiers at military bases in December.

President Lennox Sebe told a special session of the Ciskeian National Assembly on Tuesday the inquiry had revealed irregularities.

He said action would be taken against the Commander of the Ciskeian Defence Force, Brigadier A A Nell, and another officer, Major R G Lewis.

The Minister of Defence, Chief D N Mvuso, confirmed last night that Monday's meeting would focus on the findings of the inquiry and the future of certain senior white officers in the defence force.

CSO: 3400/474

SOUTH AFRICA

ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED AT GKSA NATIONAL SYNOD

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Jan 85 p 4

[Text] POTCHEFSTROOM--The Gereformeerde Kerk in Suid-Afrika (GKSA), which started its National Synod--held every three years--this week in Potchefstroom, is the smallest in the Afrikaans reformed family of the churches.

It is also the only one of the three sister churches that is not exclusively white.

The two other sister churches--the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk, who have about 1 694 000 and 246 000 white members each--have separate churches for converts through mission work among blacks.

The present National Synod of GKSA (also known as the "Doppers") is, however, that of the white "branch" of the church. Membership totals about 128 000, and this is about two thirds of the total church membership, the other third being black.

Representing only 2,8 percent of the total white population of South Africa, the GKSA might seem insignificant. But it is because of its theological leadership in racial affairs that it cannot be dismissed, although there are some qualifications to its multiracial make-up.

While officially denied, leadership and influence in the church is still very much in the hands of the whites, and the synod at which all regional synods--including black ones--meet is generally considered to be of less importance than the present (white) National Synod.

The church is the religious home of several important public figures such as the Minister of Home Affairs and National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, who is also the leader of the National Party in the Transvaal.

Equally important and influential is his brother, the editor of the only Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, Dr Willem de Klerk, who is a former minister of the church.

Together with the rector of the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education, theologian Professor Tjaart van der Walt, who is also a member, the political and religious influence of men such as these cannot be underestimated.

The Reformatoriese Beweging van Suid-Afrika (Rebsa--the Reformed Movement of South Africa, formerly the Afrikaans Calvinist Movement) is also closely linked with the GKSA and is the home of mainly verligte intellectuals who publish a monthly journal Woord en Daad, often airing views significantly left or critical of Government policy.

The GKSA leadership is without doubt progressive. The extent to which lay membership of this mainly Transvaal-based church accepts their views is at times tested. Occasionally a black member is shown out the church door at funerals or prayer meetings for rain.

The theological stance of the GKSA is politically speaking to the left of that of the leading white Afrikaans church, the NGK, but it has never joined the World Council of Churches nor the recently "radicalised" World Alliance of Reformed Churches (of which Dr Allan Boesak is president).

The NGK has long since resigned from the WCC and was suspended from WARC at its Ottawa meeting in 1982 for its theological and moral support of the ideology of apartheid.

The GKSA has strong ties with the Reformed Ecumenical Synod (based in the United States but almost wholly of churches of Dutch origin) and notwithstanding its more progressive theology on racial issues, was last year affected by the Chicago RES decision of which also pronounced apartheid a heresy.

The RES did not suspend the GKSA or the NGK, but the churches were requested to report back to the next RES meeting in 1988 on their efforts to influence the Government to do away with the separate development policy.

Last week the NGK announced it was suspending its membership of the RES and one of the most important issues at the GKSA synod, which ends on January 22, is expected to be the discussion on its own position. RES leadership is taking the matter seriously and the general secretary, Dr Paul Schrottenboer from Grand Rapids in the United States, as well as an adviser, the Reverend Clarence Boomsma, will be present.

The other major issue at the synod will be the report on relations between different peoples ("volkere verhoudings") which is expected to be tabled this week.

The expected outcome of the ecumenical issue as well as that of this report is not clear, although informed sources have said the contents are "surprising".

CSO: 3400/475

SOUTH AFRICA

FEWER ANC ATTACKS LAST YEAR

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text] There was a decrease in attacks by African National Congress insurgents last year compared to 1983, according to the Pretoria-based Institute of Strategic Studies.

Figures compiled by the institute show that there were 42 ANC attacks last year, ranging from attacks on police stations, the killings of State witnesses in security trials, to the bombing of Government buildings.

The 42 attacks represent a marked decrease on the comparable figure of 55 for 1983. The 1984 total, however, was higher than that of 39 for 1982.

The attacks were concentrated in the Port Natal area, where ANY fighters struck 13 times, and the Witwatersrand, where there were 17 attacks.

A feature of last year's attacks was the way in which they tailed off during the last three months of 1984.

Until then the frequency of attacks was on a par with those initiated in 1983, in spite of the signing of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique in March last year and the subsequent crackdown on the ANC in Swaziland.

The Nkomati Accord is understood to have resulted in an exodus of ANC men into Swaziland and South Africa.

Once these men were either killed or captured, the ANC found it increasingly difficult to infiltrate replacements across South Africa's borders, Professor Mike Hough, director of the institute, said yesterday.

But the discovery of a huge cache of arms, including landmines, in northern Natal last month, indicated that the ANC would not easily abandon its campaign of "armed struggle", Prof Hough added.

CSO: 3400/474

SOUTH AFRICA

RACISM IN LITERATURE ANALYZED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] Racist elements in Afrikaans literature for young people reflects on Afrikaner society, and not on literature itself, because literature is merely a manifestation of cultural values.

This is what Mr Franklin Sonn, Rector of Peninsula Technikon and chairman of the teachers' union Utasa, said about the findings of a doctoral student at the University of Stellenbosch.

Dr Andree-Jeanne Toetemayer, who has just obtained her doctorate, expresses dismay in her dissertation over the racist elements which sometimes appear in Afrikaans literature for children and young people. She found that pedagogical segregation is a thread passing through Afrikaans children's literature.

DIE BURGER asked a number of leading teachers and publishers to comment on the findings of the dissertation, "The racist elements in Afrikaans literature for children and young people", a review of which appeared in DIE BURGER yesterday.

Mr Sonn said literature and society go hand in hand. "The author must depict the things he sees as art, and art is nothing more than the functional depiction of reality. I want to stress that the root of the evil does not lie in literature, but in society."

He said he makes it a point to exclude books having a racist element from the required readings for schools. "Pupils and students must not be obliged to study and analyze such books," he added.

Prof Jakes Gerwel, deacon of the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy at the University of Western Cape Province [UWK], said there are two forms of racism in literature, a subtle form, and a coarser, overt form.

"The danger lies in the subtler form because it can be internalized without the reader being aware of it. It is so completely absorbed into the cultural context that a person is not conscious of it." He said racism in literature damages the sense of human worth, and every writer must guard against it.

The poet and playwright, Prof Adam Small, also at the UWK, said racism in literature is an old problem. "In the past, much damage was caused by writers who were racist in outlook, but these days those who have the interest of Afrikaans at heart realize that authors who are guilty of racism create a negative image of Afrikaans.

"Authors must take care that they always convey an accurate picture of a socio-political situation, and not be carried along by personal concerns about such a situation," he said.

Mr Danie van Niekerk, director-in-chief of Table Mountain Publishers, said that it is his company's policy not to publish anything have a negative, racist slant.

Miss Alida Potgieter, editor of domestic children's books at the Human and Rossouw Publishers, said that she has not received a single complaint of racism in their books for children and young people in the more than two years she has held her position.

"Authors and publishers are cautious these days not to give offense, and for this reason I think there simply will not be a book that will appear which will be offensive."

Mr Noel Eales, public relations officer for the Department of Education and Culture, said the department has a system of inspection which has been in effect for over a decade. Through the years the inspection process has become stricter and more refined.

He said that at a time of change in views about human worth, it is obvious that terminology and references acceptable four or five years ago are no longer acceptable today.

This means that books which were formerly required reading must be reinspected by the committees to ensure that they are suitable.

12494

CSO: 3401/62

SOUTH AFRICA

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPERS ACCUSED OF CREATING BAD IMAGE FOR COUNTRY

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Dec 84 p 26

[Text] The observations of a journalist in the liberal British paper THE GUARDIAN that English language newspapers in South Africa are chiefly responsible for the "dreadful" picture of South Africa which exists overseas not only confirms an impression which has been prevalent among many South Africans for a long time, but has also placed these newspapers, especially those of the progressive press, in a patently uncomfortable position.

Some people ignore this troublesome opinion of themselves altogether for the sake of convenience, others react with predictable indignation--and even let fly against the actual or supposed shortcomings of the SAUK [South Afrikan Broadcasting Corporation]! As if the faults of one could wipe out those of the other.

Now it has been hinted that no one would believe the English language papers if they were to report about South Africa in a "placating or servile" way. But who ever implied that?

Actually, the point is that a foreign observer noticed a tendency among certain English language newspapers towards what he describes as "blind hostility" toward the government.

This dreadful, destructive tendency has given birth to reporting which, according to the progressive press' own admission, serves as material for the tidal wave of negative reports about South Africa which are fed overseas. Such bits of news which appear there, as the respected American TV commentator Morley Safer admits, are then the basis on which many foreigners ground their distorted perspectives--and it also explains why certain Americans reacted indignantly to a program in which Safer tried to give something of "the other side of the story," however incomplete and faulty.

This tendency among quite a number of English language newspapers is the primary cause of selective reporting, of stressing too much or too little, or even on occasion of committing the sin of suppression. It can be summed up as occasional flagrant gaps in balanced reporting. And this is a major cause of the misconceptions which too many foreigners have about South Africa.

There is probably political advantage to be gained internationally in playing the cynic when reporting on your fatherland, but the price your publication pays is that people no longer listen and you run the danger of a loss of integrity and credibility.

SOUTH AFRICA

MODERATE IDEOLOGICAL VIEWS EXPRESSED BY STUDENTS

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 11 Jan 85 p 8

[Article by Barry Streek]

[Text] Students at five homeland universities have shown remarkably moderate political attitudes despite their overwhelming support for the African National Congress (ANC) and its jailed leader, Nelson Mandela.

The students displayed strong support for "democracy" and significant backing for "socialism" but little support for "communism/Marxism"--apart from the university of Transkei where 14 percent said "communism/Marxism" interested them most--and "African socialism".

They also endorsed "honest government in the interest of the people", "constitutional structure respecting fundamental rights" and "free press and expression of thought".

Support for ANC

These views were expressed in surveys of student opinion at the universities of Transkei (Unitra), Venda (Univen), Bophuthatswana (Unibo), QwaQwa (Uniqwa) and Fort Hare in Ciskei.

The students were surveyed in self-administered questionnaires between 1980 and 1983 by Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, now a visiting professor at the University of Cape Town but previously head of political science at Unitra.

He found most students at all five homeland universities supported the ANC as the political party or movement in Southern Africa they sympathized with or supported most, with the Progressive Federal Party as the second most popular.

As the surveys were answered by early 1983, their views on the United Democratic Front and the black consciousness-orientated National Forum, both established in 1983, were not ascertained. However, the minimal support given to the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo)--none at Unitra, eight percent at Univen, four percent at Unibo, five percent at Uniqwa and three percent at Fort Hare--reflected little support for black consciousness.

Professor Totemeyer said nearly 66 percent of all the respondents at the five universities said they supported the ANC "because it is committed to the liberation struggle of the blacks from oppression and that it fights for the black cause, black power, black rights and a free Azania".

"The ANC policy of non-racialism is forwarded as the second most important reason.

"Other reasons mentioned were: it is against discrimination and segregation; reflects the interests of the blacks; is prepared to suffer for its cause; its policy programme; the only party which can save South Africa's problems; it supports unification of blacks and whites; it has committed itself to change".

He said an honest government in the interests of the people was considered the most important characteristic of a democratic political system.

"The replies confirm the stated distrust in the white South African which is considered dishonest in relationship with the black population.

"The distrust in the honesty of Africa is higher than the distrust in a democratic government.

"What is expected from a democratic system is a constitution which respects fundamental rights."

The students were given the opportunity to express in an open-ended question their reasons for their belief in a democratic system.

In order of importance, they gave: equal rights (equality); government of the people, by the people, for the people; freedom; justice; protection of civil rights.

Democracy Favoured

Professor Totemeyer commented: "All these attributes of a democratic system are withheld from the black population in South Africa and the urge for them is therefore high."

When we asked the students what political idea or ideology interested them most, 38 percent of the Unitra students said democracy, as did 83 percent of the Univen, 80 percent of the Unibo, 73 percent of the Uniqwa and 59 percent of the Fort Hare students.

Socialism was cited by 30 percent of the Unitra students, none of the Univen, five percent of the Unibo, 15 percent of the Uniqwa and 22 percent of the Fort Hare students, while black consciousness received less than five percent support at the universities, except at Unitra where 10 percent cited black consciousness.

When they were asked what three elements of the Western culture, they liked most, education, the "political system (democracy, freedom, equality)" and Christianity were ranked highest.

They disliked "racism/discrimination" and "bad habits/manners, characteristics".

Professor Totemeyer pointed out that it had to be remembered that whites in South Africa were considered representatives of the Western culture.

"The students consider them as being selfish, too formal, status conscious, dishonest, impartial, unfaithful, hypocritical, corrupt, exploitative, pre-tentious, aggressive, greedy and unfair."

Professor Totemeyer commented: "The tragedy of the situation in South Africa is that the values of the Western democratic system and of Western culture per se are on the one hand admired by the students but on the other hand despised by them because they cannot benefit from them.

"As many of them are reserved for whites only, these values are withheld from them by the political representatives of the white population which claims to represent Western values and norms.

"This precipitates ambiguity among black students which is reflected by a love/hate relationship and cultural dualism."

CSO: 3400/475

SOUTH AFRICA

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES REPORT ON OIL TRANSPORT ROLE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 24 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Dan Axel: "Minimal Oil Transport to South Africa on Danish Ships"]

[Text] While there were 3.2 million tons of oil shipped to South Africa on Danish ships in 1980, in the last three years the figure has remained consistently low at approximately 30,000 tons per year, according to calculations from the Foreign Ministry.

In fact, the shipment of oil to South Africa on Danish ships stopped as early as three years ago.

This is what some as yet unpublished figures from the Danish Foreign Ministry show; in the course of the spring the Ministry will report on oil transport to Parliament. The Ministry has worked on its calculations since May when a majority directed Uffe Ellemann-Jensen to report about all oil shipments since 1979.

On the basis of these calculations, BERLINGSKE TIDENDE can reveal that in each of the years 1982, 1983, and 1984 only about 30,000 tons of oil were shipped to South Africa on Danish ships.

Also, these figures conceal an incredible decrease when compared to previous years. In 1979 the figure was 1.3 million tons, in 1980 3.2 million tons, and in 1981 222,000 tons of oil.

"The figures which have been reported on TV and in the press are historical and for that reason are not of interest," Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen (Liberal) said to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE. "It is therefore impressive to see how Preben Moller Hansen of the Seamen's Union can get large segments of the press to swallow such a bait." The Foreign Minister went on to say that figures concerning A. P. Moller's oil shipments to South Africa in the years 1979-1981 were already out in June 1984. It was figures from the Shipping Research Bureau in Amsterdam that were used on the TV news Thursday.

"Furthermore, the figures are from before Parliament's decision last May bringing a halt to Danish involvement in oil shipment to South Africa. It looks

like the 'revelations' about shipments to South Africa have been blown up, and that Preben Moller Hansen has used the occasion to use the old figures over again," said Ellemann-Jensen.

In the light of this case, Soren Riishoj, the Socialist People's Party's spokesman on foreign policy has encouraged the Social Democrat, Radical Liberal, and Left Socialist Parties to be present to press for getting all information about Danish oil shipments to South Africa out in the open.

12789

CSO; 3613/96

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TOWN COUNCIL MEMBERS TO RESIGN--Two of the six Lekoa Town Council members who threatened to resign their posts about three weeks ago will officially do so today--at the Development Board offices, in Sebokeng. They are the Rev Meshack Mahlatsi, 45, and his brother, Paul, 42, close relatives of the mayor, Mr Esau Mahlatsi. Their decision to return "to the people" was announced at the offices of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) in Johannesburg yesterday. In welcoming them an Azapo spokesman said the two brothers had "seen the light" and had realised their mistake in participating in the council. "Azapo appeals to the Vaal Triangle people to accept the return of the prodigal sons in good faith, accept their resignations and admit them in the community with the new credentials they now have", Azapo said. Shortly before Christmas, six councillors, among them Mr Joseph Mosala, threatened to resign unless the mayor called a meeting where grievances, which led to the outbreak of large scale violence on September 3, could be discussed. Mr Meshack Mahlatsi said yesterday that a letter requesting that a meeting be called by the council this week was handed to the town clerk on December 27. He informed the mayor "verbally". The Mahlatsi brothers said that on realising that such a meeting was not forthcoming, they decided to quit. Spokesmen for both the council and the Development Board were not available for comment yesterday. [Text] [By Montshiwa Moroke] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jan 85 p 2]

CONTROL PANEL FOR SHIPS--A Natal electronics company, Brivetts-UEC, has received Krygkor's sought after Chairmen's Prize for the design of an advanced control panel for ships. It is the first time that this prize has been awarded to a private enterprise outside the Krygkor group. The new control panel is viewed by Krygkor as a great improvement over the existing equipment because it can follow more than one target, while the equipment now in use can only follow one. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Dec 84 p 29] 12494

WHITES IN BLACK NEIGHBORHOOD--Mrs Molly Blackburn, PFP-LPR for Walmer, and Mrs Di Bishop, PFP-LPR for Tuine, were found guilty yesterday of entering a black neighborhood without a permit. In October, they had taken three black men from Cradock into their homes. Magistrate A Groenewald of Cradock admonished the women and dismissed them. Mrs Blackburn and Mrs Bishop acknowledged their guilt. They testified that they had gone to drop off Matthew Goniwe and Mbulelo Goniwe at their homes. Shortly after they left, Officer Johan van Straaten asked for their permits. According to Mrs Blackburn, she had explained that they were intending to drop off their third passenger, Mr Gladwell Makaula. Later that evening and the next morning they applied for a permit. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Dec 84 p 9] 12494

ZAMBIA

CALL FOR COBALT CARTEL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] There is now a growing school of thought that in view of the ever plummeting copper prices, Zambia and Zaire which are among the world's leading cobalt producers, should put their heads together and see if they could influence prices of the metal overseas.

The two countries should be able to work together because the foundation is already there. The Zambia-Zaire Joint Permanent Commission has been doing a great job in solving various crossborder problems.

Perhaps, it is time it shifted its attention to economic issues so the people of the two countries could benefit even more from its work.

We believe that although ZCCM has announced plans to inject K12 million into the production of cobalt at Nchanga Division, Zambia might not reap the desired results without a stable market for the metal.

OPEC has probably been able to "manipulate" the world market because of the apparent unity by its member countries. We feel that Zambia and Zaire have the capacity to work together and give South-South cooperation a new dimension.

CSO: 3400/470

ZAMBIA

TAZARA MAKES OPERATIONAL CHANGES TO EASE ECONOMIC CRUNCH

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Zambia and Tanzania have made drastic changes in the administration of the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) aimed at easing financial and operational problems the railway has been facing.

A two-day council of ministers special meeting held in Lusaka has brought the operation of Tazara in line with other railway lines in Southern Africa.

To this effect, Tazara will raise and collect charges in the local currency of the region in which the service is rendered.

At a Press conference at the Lusaka International Airport yesterday, Minister of Power Transport and Communications Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula and the Tanzania Minister for Communication and Works Mr John Malecela said in a joint statement the new measures should alleviate operational constraints which have dogged Tazara.

"Tazara shall henceforth isolate and apportion freight charges, so that charges between Dar-es-Salaam and the border shall be paid in Tanzanian shilling, and between Kapiri Mposhi and the border shall be paid in Zambian Kwacha," the statement said.

To ensure a smooth change-over from the present system, Tazara will implement the measures in stages initially starting with the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines.

Mr Chuula explained that other railway lines in Southern Africa operated in this way. "We have brought Tazara in line with all other lines in Southern Africa.

To clear the arrears in the transfer of funds amounting to about K10.5 million, the council resolved that the Bank of Zambia should remit 25 per cent of the figure direct to Tazara account in Dar-es-Salaam in foreign exchange.

The Bank of Tanzania will release the remaining 75 per cent in Tanzanian shillings to Tazara head office in Dar-es-Salaam. The Bank of Zambia will then transfer in three equal monthly instalments starting from February, the remaining 75 per cent.

The council approved an increase in tariffs to take into account the devaluation of the two countries currencies.

Among others, the tariff on metals has gone up by 20 per cent, passengers by 28.1 percent, livestock and other commodities by 21.8 percent, molasses and wattle bark extract by 45 per cent.

The council appointed a committee of five--two members each from the partner states and one from China, to "critically" examine the operations of the railway and make specific recommendations on measures to cut down on operations.

Another committee was set up to examine the problems of fluctuations of the Zambian Kwacha and the Tanzanian shilling in relation to other currencies and their effect on Tazara's viability.

The committee will consist of the governors of the two central banks with the Tazara general manager as secretary.

After making a study, they will recommend to the Tazara council of ministers, an internationally acceptable operating unit of account in all Tazara's transactions.

CSO: 3400/472

ZAMBIA

STATISTICS DEMONSTRATE IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jan 85 p 5

[Excerpt] Maize: Total marketed maize production increased from 508,328 tonnes in 1982 to 630,622 tonnes in 1983, representing a 24.1 per cent increase.

Tobacco: Virginia tobacco marketed figures went up from 1,861 tonnes in the 1981/82 season to 2,290 in the 1982/83 season. Burley tobacco on the other hand declined from 704 tonnes in 1982 to 521 tonnes in 1983.

Sugar: Raw sugar production increased from 117,058 tonnes in 1981/82 season to 132,000 tonnes in the 1982/83 season. Yield of cane sugar per hectare at Nakambala Estates also increased from 102.6 tonnes in 1981/82 season to 112 tonnes in the 1982/83 season.

Groundnuts: Total crop production shot up from 810 tonnes in the 1981/82 season to 987 tonnes in 1982/83 season.

Wheat: Wheat production dropped from 12,510 tonnes in the 1981/82 season to 10,010 tonnes in the 1982/83 season.

Paddy rice: Paddy rice more than doubled from 2,826 tonnes in the 1981/82 season to 5,862 tonnes in the 1982/83 season.

Sunflower: Sunflower production sharply rose from 20,362 in the 1981/82 season to 31,400 tonnes in the 1982/83 season.

Beef: The total cattle population in the country grew from 1,951,863 in 1981/82 to 2,049,440 in 1982/83. Cattle slaughterings also went up from 105,000 in 1981/82 to 110,000 in 1982/83.

Poultry: The production of both birds and eggs increased sharply between 1982 and 1983. The number of meat birds shot up from 13 million in 1981/82 to 20 million in 1983. Exports of day-old chicks increased from 0.7 million to 1.1 million in 1983.

CSO: 3400/470

ZAMBIA

ARAB BANK TO HELP FINANCE NEW ROAD LINK

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jan 85 p 3

[Excerpt] The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa [BADEA] board of directors has authorised a loan of about K30 million to co-finance a road-building and surfacing project in Zambia under which Mansa and Kasama will be linked by an all-weather road.

This is contained in a BADEA statement from the Bank's headquarters in Khartoum, Sudan, received in Lusaka at the weekend.

The statement said that the project will also be funded by the Saudi Fund for Development and the Zambian government.

The Bank noted in its statement that the growth of the Zambian road network in the rural areas has been slow and sporadic because most economic activity is concentrated along the railway line which crosses the main industrial and mining areas and the urban areas.

"In coming years, new priority will be given to extending the road, network, with the aim of diversifying the means of communication, reducing the effects of the country being land-locked and bringing the rich agricultural provinces of the North, with their export commodities of coffee, tea and fish, right into the economic and social development process," the statement said.

The statement said that including the present K30 million loan, BADEA's assistance to the country has reached about K94 million.

Previous projects that have received support were emergency aid in 1974, the Ndola-Kitwe dual carriageway in 1976 and a line of credit to the Development Bank of Zambia in 1981.

"It should be noted that, as a general rule, BADEA's statutes stipulate a loan of 10 million dollars. But the amount can, exceptionally, reach 15 million dollars. To date, exceptions have been made only for the Selingue dam project in Mali and the Congo-Ocean Railway in the Congo", said the statement.

CSO: 3400/472

ZAMBIA

POOR TRADE UNION COMMUNICATIONS ENCOURAGES PLAGUE OF STRIKES

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jan 85 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] "No more strikes", read our front page headline of October 10, last year. It was based on a story in which we quoted the Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr. Frederick Hapunda as having said that the government had ordered a clampdown on industrial unrest.

Mr. Hapunda had also warned that any workers staging wildcat strikes would be disciplined and also lose their pay. The headline could have well read: "More strikes," since this is what is happening in Zambia today.

For two months after Mr. Hapunda's tough warning more than 250 Ndola Urban District Council workers went on a wildcat strike because the council had failed to pay them arrears.

It was a fact that the workers staged a wildcat strike but there was no announcement that the council had taken any disciplinary action against them.

And on Monday over 500 workers at the Kitwe Central Hospital went on a wildcat strike to back up their demands for a K50 salary increase. And yesterday all workers at Ndola Central Hospital joined their Kitwe colleagues and went on a wildcat strike also on demands for a K50 salary increase.

Some of the striking workers are nurses who perform essential services and as a result of the strike, doctors have been unable to perform their duties. Since the strikes are wildcat ones, both patients and residents were taken unawares. These are some of the problems the government should be pondering over regarding the question of wildcat strikes.

Just what should the government do to stop workers in Zambia from staging wildcat strikes? This is a difficult question for the government to answer although Mr. Hapunda promised tough action last October.

The logical step is to discipline workers and let them lose their pay. But that action could trigger off another wildcat strike. The answer therefore should come from the labour leaders.

If the labour leaders sincerely believe in the principle of collective bargaining, then they should educate their members on this important policy which the government reintroduced last year.

However, there appears to be a lack of communication between the workers and union leaders on this matter. For example, the striking workers at Kitwe Central Hospital agreed to resume work today only after a meeting with the chairman of the Civil Servants Union of Zambia, Mr. Joseph Jalasi.

This means that the union leaders have not been telling workers on the progress of talks between them and the government. If the local leadership of CSUZ had constantly been informing their members that talks were still going on, there perhaps would have been no wildcat strike on Monday.

The labour leaders should understand that the Party and its government has allowed trade unions in Zambia because it wants industrial harmony. The labour leaders should therefore ensure that there is industrial harmony by telling the workers to be patient. They should not cunningly condone wildcat strikes.

CSO: 3400/473

ZIMBABWE

MINING INDUSTRY NOW ELIGIBLE FOR EEC AID

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe's participation in the protracted EEC/ACP negotiations for the recently-signed Lome III convention, has had some good results, an important one being that the country's mining industry is now, for the first time eligible to apply for financial assistance from the EEC, in times of depression.

In an interview with The Gazette last week, the EEC delegate to Zimbabwe, Mr Gaspard Dunkelsbuhler said that Zimbabwe had played a "major part" in the Sysmin programme negotiations, where this country's ambassador in Brussel's, Mr Solomon Mahaca, chaired all meetings.

"A new system was found during negotiations," he said, "to give countries like Zimbabwe eligibility to benefit in times of downfall, in production capacity or export earnings, in the mining sector. Zimbabwe can now approach the EEC for financial assistance."

Innovation

Sysmin was an innovation of the Lome II convention, he explained, and introduced a system of some guarantee for ACP minerals. Its main aim is to maintain or re-establish existing production capacity in that sector.

However, under Lome II, Sysmin covered only six products--copper and cobalt, phosphates, manganese, bauxite and alumina, tin, roasted iron pyrites and iron ore. Consequently, very few countries benefited. These included Zambia and Zaire (both for copper), Guyana (Bauxite), and Rwanda (tin).

"It was seen that too few countries were using the system," continued Mr Dunkelsbuhler. "Zimbabwe, for example, has a very important mining sector, but none of its individual commodities made it eligible. Zambia, on the other hand, relies much more on its mining sector. The negotiators have worked hard to get improvements to the system which see more to the needs of individual countries like Zimbabwe."

Increase

Lome III has provided for a substantial increase in EEC assistance to ACP countries, he revealed. While specific details are not yet available, the total amount under Lome III is about \$8,85 billion, compared with about \$5,8 billion under Lome II.

The \$8,85 billion is to be allocated as follows: Grants--\$5,06 billion; loans--\$1,25 billion; Stabex (Stabilisation of Export Earnings, agriculture)--\$963 million; Sysmin--\$432 million; and European Investment Bank--\$1,145 billion.

"Agriculture and rural development have been given a very high priority," said Mr Dunkelsbuhler, "and within that, food security. There is a new chapter for drought relief and desertification control and one on fisheries."

He said that other "new chapters" that Zimbabwe will doubtless find useful include one on "encouragement of investment" and another on aid for small-to-medium scale enterprises.

However, Mr Dunkelsbuhler pointed out that before any real benefits of Lome III can be realised by any country, the agreement, signed in Lome, Togo, on December 8, must be ratified by both EEC members and the majority of ACP members. This is likely to have been completed by September next, when the wheels of Lome III can then start turning.

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ZIMBABWE

MIDLANDS GOVERNOR WARNS CHURCHES ON SUPPORT OF DISSIDENTS

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 8 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] The Governor of the Midlands province, Cde Benson Ndemera, has deplored some church organisations which preach against joining political parties but continue to work for the disruption of the political order by supporting anti-Government elements.

Cde Ndemera was addressing more than 1 000 members of different church organisations during an inter-denominational service at Maglas township in Zvishavane at the weekend.

"It is not Government policy to interfere with the freedom of worship," he said, "but I must warn some of the religious organisations who support bandits that Government will not hesitate to punish them."

He said some church organizations in some parts of the Midlands recently connived with dissidents to kill some local ZANU (PF) officials.

The Governor said genuine Christians were against bloodshed, but they could only take up arms for the purpose of freeing the oppressed and establishing a just society.

Quoting the Bible, Cde Ndemera said Moses was the first freedom fighter to be recruited by God to free the Israelites from Egyptian oppression.

Churches in Zimbabwe must, therefore, support Government and the ruling party because it had fought for the liberation of this country, he said.

Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola and other countries which fought for the liberation of their people had the blessings of God.

South African freedom fighters were still waging a holy war against the apartheid Botha regime, he said.

CSO: 3400/477

END